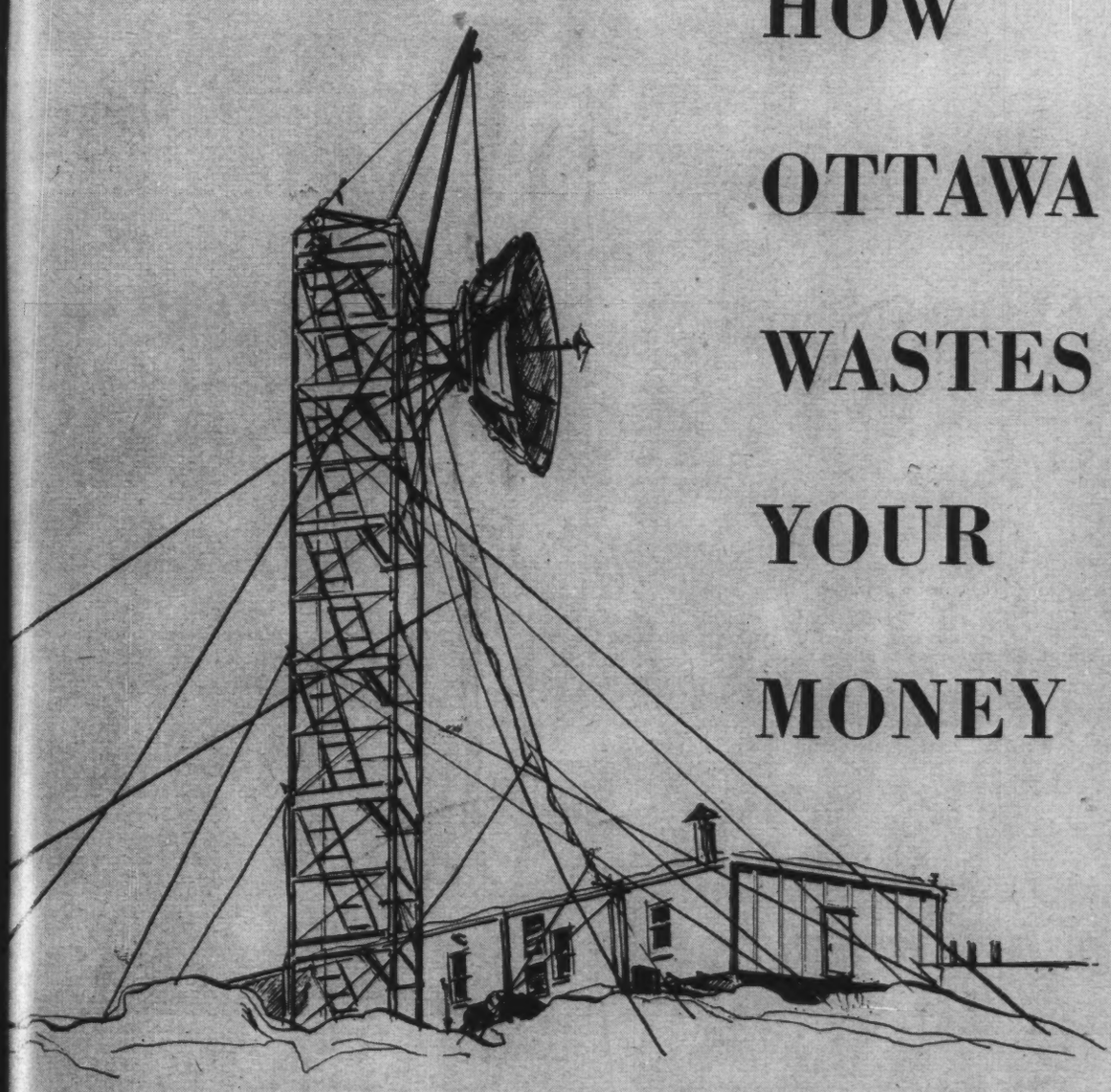
Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

MARCH 14TH 1959 20 CENTS



HOW OTTAWA WASTES YOUR MONEY

A Critical Look at the Costs of the Mid-Canada Line

The National Ballet Steps Out Again

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March 14, 1959

Saturday Night

VOL. 74 No. 6 ESTABLISHED 1887 WHOLE NO. 3335

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President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; General Manager, Gordon Rumgay; Assistant Comptroller, George Colvin; Circulation Manager, Arthur Phillips.

Director of Advertising: Donald R. Shepherd. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal., San Francisco, Don R. Pickens Company, 166 Geary Street; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4.

PICTURE CREDITS: Cover, Marion Lawson; Page 9, Marion Lawson; Pages 10, 11, Alan Mercer, Department of National Defence; Pages 12, 13, Wide World, Department of National Defence; Pages 14, 15, Ken Bell, Jim Griffin; Pages 16, 17, Wide World, Star Newspaper Service; Pages 18, 19, Wide World, Alan Mercer; Pages 20, 21, Rasponi Associates Inc., Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., Taylor & Dull; Pages 22, 23, Avianca Air Lines, Pan American World Airways, Panagra; Page 24, Toronto Daily Star, Montreal Gazette; Page 28, Columbia, Epic, RCA Victor; Page 31, Clarke-Irwin, Musson; Page 34, CBS, NBC; Page 35, CBS.

INSIDE STORY

The Arrow is by no means the only example of how millions of public money have been poured down the drain in the misguided name of defence. In the first of two articles—on Page 9 of this issue—**Arnold Edinborough** examines some shocking chapters in the story of the building of the Mid-Canada Line. Giving concrete examples of times and places he estimates that the taxpayers of this country spent some $30 million for which they received exactly nothing. The second article, in the next issue, will tell of the administrative muddle which led to this waste.

Russia seems more determined than ever to give, not only British Prime Minister **Harold Macmillan,** but the whole free world a headache if not something worse. With an action deadline of May 27 the international focus is on Berlin. On Pages 16 to 19 Professor **Maxwell Cohen,** SN's correspondent on Foreign Affairs gives the background necessary for a sensible appraisal of the problem, tells of European and U.S. suggested solutions and lists six important points for Canadian consideration.

Lincoln Spalding — a critic whose work we expect to see frequently in SATURDAY NIGHT—asks an important question on Page 14. "How good is this National Ballet of ours", he writes, "and how much does it merit the title which it bears?". After a crisp and sympathetic examination of the Ballet's recent month in Toronto he reports that the answer is "a triumphant yes. If the Canada Council never did anything else but give $150,000 to this organization it would have justified its existence."

Art is now big business and provides an opportunity for profit which makes even the forward march of the stock market look small. **Thomas Andrew Synott,** on Page 20, tells of recent auctions in London and New York in which prices moved into fantastically new highs. Proof of "Art as Modern Investment", for example, is the price of $616,000 paid for **Cezanne's** "Boy in a Red Vest" which the artist had sold for $340.

As other resort areas become more prosperous—and therefore crowded—Canadians in search of new travel experience may well turn their steps to South America. On Page 22 **George McGrath** tells the story of Colombia, land of the conquistadores and of travel bargains which make the Canadian dollar most attractive.

Letters

No Complaints

Anthony West in replying to Senator Kennedy seems to have much sound and fury. Almost it amounts to "much ado about nothing".

If known crooks are allowed to refuse to answer questions of Investigating Committees, pleading the Fifth Amendment, then they must be prepared to face the logical conclusion as to their actions . . .

The investigations of both Dave Beck and Hoffa have been turned into a farce in great measure because of this Fifth Amendment which allows them to refuse to answer questions which are pertinent to the enquiry. Few people are likely to agree with Mr. West that Mr. Hoffa has much complaint against his treatment by counsel in view of such disclosures as have been made and also his whole attitude towards the investigation.

VANCOUVER H. KEMP

The Pay-Off

R. M. Baiden's ALCAN article S.N. Feb. 14th beat around with accidentals but evaded the essence of the problem. Just why should the U.S. not want Canada to trade with Red China? Because the Communists have promised to break us economically, for one: have stated that they would bury us, for another; and are generally dedicated to the task of enslaving all the peoples of the world, for the coup de grace.

In view of the above, "what's a million dollars"? Or, for that matter, what's 30 individual cases . . . ? (And SATURDAY NIGHT had such a promising future . . . before the pay-off!)

LINDSAY J. G. GAUVREAU

O Canada!

The recent discussion in SATURDAY NIGHT has not touched on a small difficulty that applies to many Canadians. Although Canada is now their home, it is not their "native" land. To overcome this I, a new Canadian, amend the first line to "O Canada! Our home and adopted land"!

OTTAWA H. H. WATSON

May I reply to two of your correspondents at once? I refer to the letters on "O Canada" by D. C. Appelt and D. G. Smith.

Mr. Appelt has a tin ear if he seriously maintains that "our home and native land" sings "better" than "our home our native land." The unfortunate vocalist has to make the switch from the 'd' of 'and' to the 'n' of 'native'. Most of our inarticulate singers solve the problem by leaving out the 'd'. The other version is much more singable. As for the legalistic alternatives he gives in trying to dredge meaning out of it, there is as much ambiguity in either.

Mr. Smith is correct in finding a relationship between the tune and a passage from Mozart's "The Magic Flute" but this not nearly the Mozart sonata for piano in B flat. (I mean the one not usually found in the so-called complete sonatas; but the one with the violin part added in some violin editions.) The second movement, an air with variations, has an eight bar phrase almost identical with "O Canada".

OAKVILLE RON HAMBLETON

Deep River

With all the bungling noted in the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, can we even be sure that the extra clearance guaranteed by Mr. Hees will insure a successful opening? The Royal ceremony will lose a lot of its impressiveness if Her Majesty gets stuck on a sand-bar.

An extra foot at the bottom of the St. Lawrence, like that extra half-inch on Cleopatra's nose, could make a lot of difference.

WINNIPEG S. C. CLARKSON

Picture Lover

Since reading your estimate of the cost of Toronto's Tintoretto—$10 per square inch which the Art Gallery hopes to collect by public contribution—I have been going into the value per inch of the late Cecil B. DeMille's "Ten Commandments", figuring production costs against wall-to-wall screen coverage. Oddly enough it works out to approximately the same figure, give or take a couple of dollars per square inch.

Well, "The Ten Commandments" paid off didn't it? So who's to say the Tintoretto won't be just as lucky?

HAMILTON GEORGE GRAVES

Tower for Rent

Congratulations on your stimulating article "Let Professors Control the Universities." It is high time that we got away from the popular notion of the professor as a bemused intellectual incapable of any financial exercise beyond figuring out on the back of an envelope the second mortgage on his ivory tower.

As your writer makes clear, for almost the first time in print, it wasn't the business administration but the professor himself, often working in opposition to the Board of Regents, who got rid of both the second mortgage and the ivory tower. Having acomplished that feat he should be able to handle anything.

WINNIPEG T. L. J. SCANLON

Art of the Possible

According to your correspondent, George W. Smith, "It is about time that members of the school board were required to pass a comprehensive examination dealing with the philosophy of education, school finance and relative topics."

This is a fine progressive point of view but it isn't practicable in a community which is accustomed to rate the school board simply as the first and lowest step in municipal politics. The Board of Education slate at any municipal election usually lists realtors, merchants, printers, dentists, etc., and while these are usually energetic public-spirited citizens they wouldn't be likely to pass, or even write, any comprehensive examination on the philosophy of education.

Instead they would probably leave the field to the women candidates, who often turn out to make fine board of Education members, with a genuine interest in education.

TORONTO S. J. WILKINS

Interest-in-Depth

Aren't you being a little unfair to the CBC when you equate all Canadian television with one particular program, and leave out, at the same time, such differing productions as "Folio", "Fighting Words", "Closeup", "Explorations", etc.

While these are, for the most part programs with a certain interest-in-depth, they have wide enough general appeal to keep them going without the dubious support of ratings. Listeners find themselves turning them on—or in some cases turning them off—because they have as a rule something of more serious interest to present than Elsa Maxwell or Bully Girl Lady Docket. ("Closeup" did include Miss Maxwell early this year and admits that it was a mistake it isn't likely to repeat.)

Since the writer has no connection with

CBC this may be taken as a unsolicited testimonial rather than a commercial.

OAKVILLE WARREN S. TOLE

Toll Charges

Why not include among the "Tolls of Royal Travel" the resentment of committees that have to be satisfied with a glimpse of the Royal train as it whisks by the station and the anguish of loyal dignitaries not included in the reception line up or even on the guests list? It all adds up.

VICTORIA BILBY SMATHER

National or Native?

Robertson Davies thesis that Irish writing is no special indication of national genius won't convince any lover of Irish drama or poetry. While it may be true that Congreve, Sheridan, Wilde, not to mention Shaw, Joyce, Yeats, Synge, Stephens, Sean O'Casey, Liam O'Flaherty and Frank O'Connor wrote, or are writing in English rather than Erse, it can't be denied that all these writers were Irish-born.

How then is one to account for such a geographical congestion of talent without admitting that it is a national as well as a native endowment?

ORILLIA T. J. SULLIVAN

Entertainment Only

The amazing fact revealed by the number of letters sent to you in the last two months on the article "Christmas is Not Just Christian" is the admission that the points discussed were a novelty! Where have these correspondents been all their lives? There was not one new idea in the whole dissertation. Perhaps Leslie Stephen was right when he wrote: "Education for the most part consists in being reminded of what we already know!"

The game of debunking Christian doctrines, observances and traditions is a very ancient one but seems to have lost none of its entertainment value! Cannot the modern debunkers come up with something that is really new?

WILLOWDALE (REV.) H. SULLIVAN COBB

Forty Hours at Sea

I read with interest some time ago W. P. Dent's article "World Shipping Faces Flag Crisis" and I wish to make some comment on one of the items mentioned, namely, the Seamen's Union demand for a forty-hour working week.

The 40-hour working week does not meet the indispensible requirements of life at sea. A ship at sea has to be attended to without intermission twenty four hours a day, seven days a week. Until now this has been usually done in recent years by employing three watches, each working eight hours a day, fifty-six hours a week. The forty-hour week does not permit any convenient division of the crew into watches for the simple mathematical reason that seven does not divide integrally into four. Even if a fourth watch were introduced, the working week would have to be forty two hours . . .

The facilities for using free time within the confines of a ship are much more limited than those ashore, and a couple of additional free hours over the eight hours he already had would be of doubtful value to a seaman on a ship. Would it not be better to transfer some of these extra hours to the time when the seaman can go ashore? The proportion of paid vacation to the extra hours of work at sea, and the amount of vacation pay could also be agreed upon between the Union and the ship-operators.

May I make the following suggestions:

1. High hourly rates of pay and overtime do not necessarily mean a good yearly income for individual seamen. The fundamental economic need is steady employment at good regular wages, not merely high hourly rates of pay.

2. The unstability of seamen's employment has been in a large part due to the existence of too large pools of unemployed seamen waiting for their turn for jobs. Total ships' pay had to be spread too thin over too large a number of seamen . . . In order to achieve steady employment for seamen a sensible policy for the Union should be, I think, to try to reduce the number of registered seamen close to the number needed by the ships, and in doing this to ask for government cooperation. Some seamen simply would have to take permanent jobs ashore. The alternative, at least for the Canadian seamen at present, seems to be to remain ashore permanently.

3. Let ships be run on the basis of three watches each working 56 hours a week, but, as a compensation for a longer working week than is practiced ashore, let the seamen have some paid time off when in port. If this arrangement were coupled with yearly wage contracts, the details could be, I believe, easily worked out to the mutual satisfaction of both seamen and ship operators.

VANCOUVER ALEXANDER MASLOW

Second but Last

So the Department of National Defence is spending $1,000,000 to teach bayonet fighting and precision drill to Canadian Army Cadets! It would be interesting to know if they are still recruiting and outfitting the Mississauga Horse.

It will probably take another couple of wars to get the survivors, if any, interested in anything as current as nuclear defence.

MONTREAL J. J. S. LAVOIE

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Comment of the Day

Politics and Government

WHATEVER HAPPENED to that old bogey, unemployment? Do you remember how at the end of last year, and as the parliamentarians flocked into Ottawa in January for the new session, the Liberals talked of nothing else? Do you remember how the CCF and the CLC were predicting a major disaster?

Whether it was the Arrow or the costs of the Seaway or just the natural resilience of the Canadian economy which, thank Heaven, does not depend on politicians' election cries, unemployment as an issue seems to have disappeared.

This is a good thing, even though there may yet be a lot of people out of work. Crying "wolf" does not get anybody anywhere, and deliberately to use the misfortune of a few thousand people to pad a fairly barren political platform is unwise, to say the least.

Come to think of it, what has happened to Parliament? There are occasional fireworks, but generally the Liberals have decided, it seems, that the Conservatives are not as completely unprincipled as they once thought they were, and the Conservatives, with a notable example from Prime Minister Diefenbaker in his decision to scrap the Arrow program, are concentrating less on politics and more on government.

This is as it should be. An occasional flare-up to show that tempers can be lost in the House as well as elsewhere, a mere breath of scandal to keep the generality of people interested in what is happening in Ottawa and a reasonable amount of good solid legislative committee work is the best recipe for a healthy House of Commons.

In the current session, apart from one or two days, that recipe is being followed.

The Arrow and Bay Street

ONE SIGNIFICANT aspect of the recent Avro Arrow furor has been largely ignored: the action of A. V. Roe stock.

One point is readily apparent. A. V. Roe stock dropped farther and in heavier trading Feb. 20 and 23, when the government first indicated the Avro Arrow might be out, than it did last September 24. The reaction last Fall was a one-day affair. The reaction last month extended over two days. Sept. 24 Roe dropped about 1½ points to a low of 12⅞ in a volume of 26,000 shares. In the Feb. 20-23 period, the stock dropped about two points to a low of 10⅜ in a turnover of 57,000 shares. The implication is clear: the cancellation of the Arrow development contract surprised the investment community.

A question then follows: Why was the announcement made while the market was still open? It is difficult to believe the Government felt there would be no market reaction to the cancellation announcement. It is also difficult to believe the Government would not know most individual investors would be unaware of the news until that evening. Brokerage houses and institutions, however, would be able to act quickly.

In view of the sharp drop in Roe stock, the timing of the Government's announcement and the belief that one large Toronto brokerage company bought the lion's share of all Roe stock offered on the decline, there may well be room for further inquiry into the story of Canada's broken Arrow.

Bright Remark

Undoubtedly one of the worst puns of the new year is that contributed by the music critic of *The New York Times* in reviewing Canadian pianist Glenn Gould's recent Carnegie Hall concert.

Summing up, Mr. Schonberg had "the uneasy notion that all that glitters is not Gould".

Miscegenation and Integration

AUSTRALIA'S SIR MACFARLANE BURNET, one of the world's best-known researchers in the fields of genetics, has evoked howls of indignant protest from many of his country's 10 million people by attacking Australia's archaic "white" immigration policy, and by suggesting, moreover, that inter-racial marriages would be a good thing for the country.

Sir Macfarlane is not alone in advocating a lowering of Australia's discriminatory bars against would-be Asian immigrants. Many progress-minded Australians share his view that it is time the Southern Continent adopted a more charitable — if not realistic — attitude towards their Asian neighbors. But, alas, they are in the minority, and are likely to remain so. There is little hope that the government will adopt even a quota system as restrictive as Canada's own which permits no more than a maximum of 300 immigrants from India, 100 from Pakistan and 50 from Ceylon to enter the country in any one year.

But even should the Australian government relax its immigration ban on non-Europeans, it is doubtful if the newcomers would feel entirely comfortable "down under". The same mail which brought us the despatch detailing Sir Macfarlane's proposals also brought us a photograph of a public comfort-station in Tammin, Australia, effectively partitioned for use by "native women" and by "ladies".

It seems that segregation is a problem on either side of the equator.

Wheels in the Head

TORONTO'S CITY PLANNING Board has asked that the University give serious consideration to increasing the amount of space available for the parking of students' automobiles—a request which proves, no doubt, that today's scholars are not only well-heeled, but well-wheeled.

Before the U of T accedes to the City's request, however, it might be wise if it examined the results of a recent survey concerning student auto ownership made by school boards in the states of Idaho and Washington.

Findings in Idaho showed that not a single straight-A student owned a car, and only 15% of the B students owned one. Thereafter, as car ownership went up, scholastic marks dipped alarmingly. For instance, 41% of C students were car-owners, and 71% of D students. And of the out and out failures, a whopping 83% possessed a jalopy of their own. A similar study made in a Washington high-school disclosed the same set of statistics.

If these facts be true for Canada, then Toronto (and, indeed, the nation), would be well advised to ban the automobile from the campus entirely.

Against the Deviate

WHEN PARENTS band together to get action, they are often apt to ignore both commonsense and the law. Especially is this true when they act against such abuses as obscene literature and, more particularly, sex deviation.

Everyone remembers the rash of sex crimes which produced the Parents' Action League of Ontario in 1954. There had been rape and violence on a number of occasions that year and there was a screaming minority who wanted to cas-

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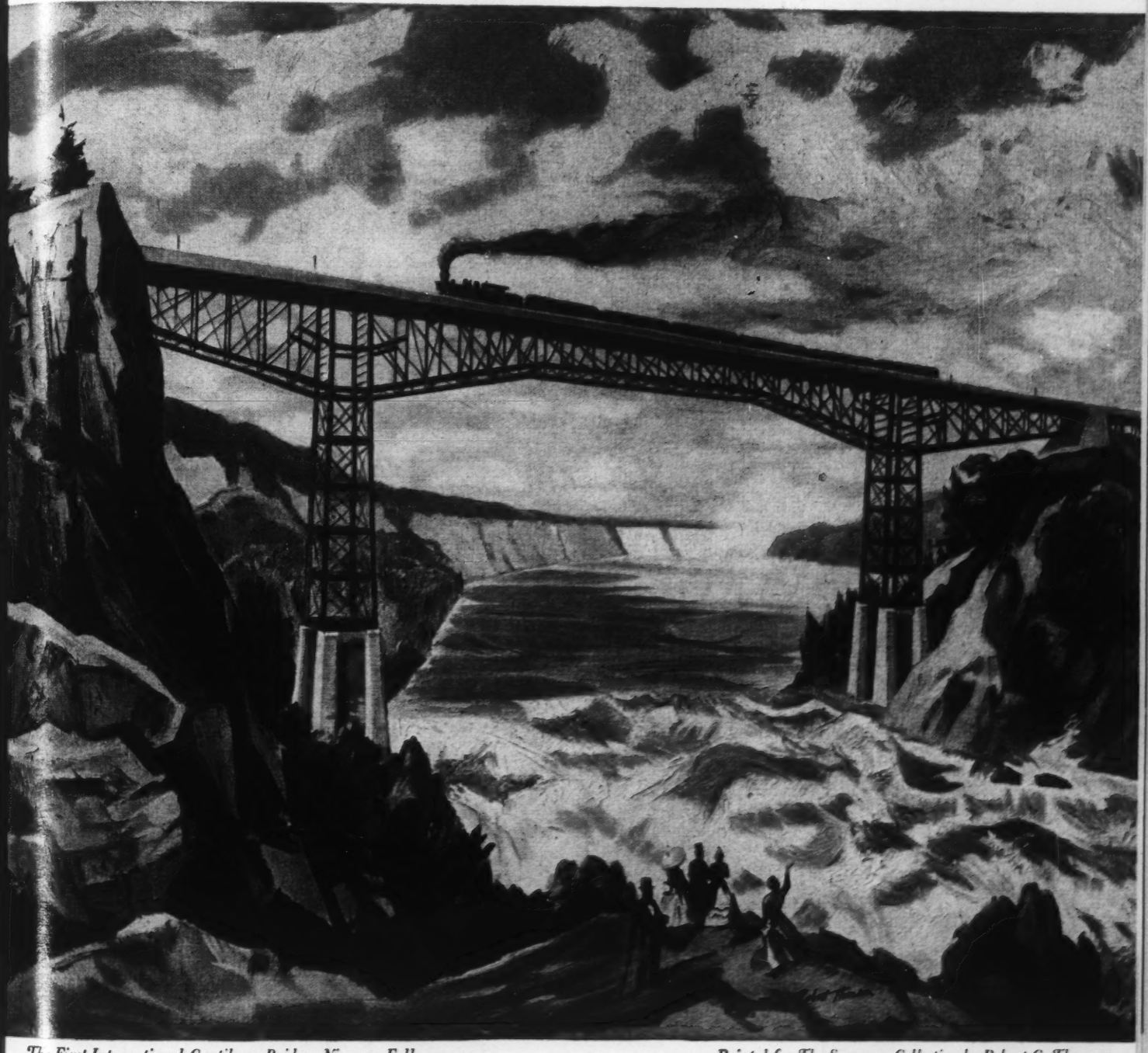

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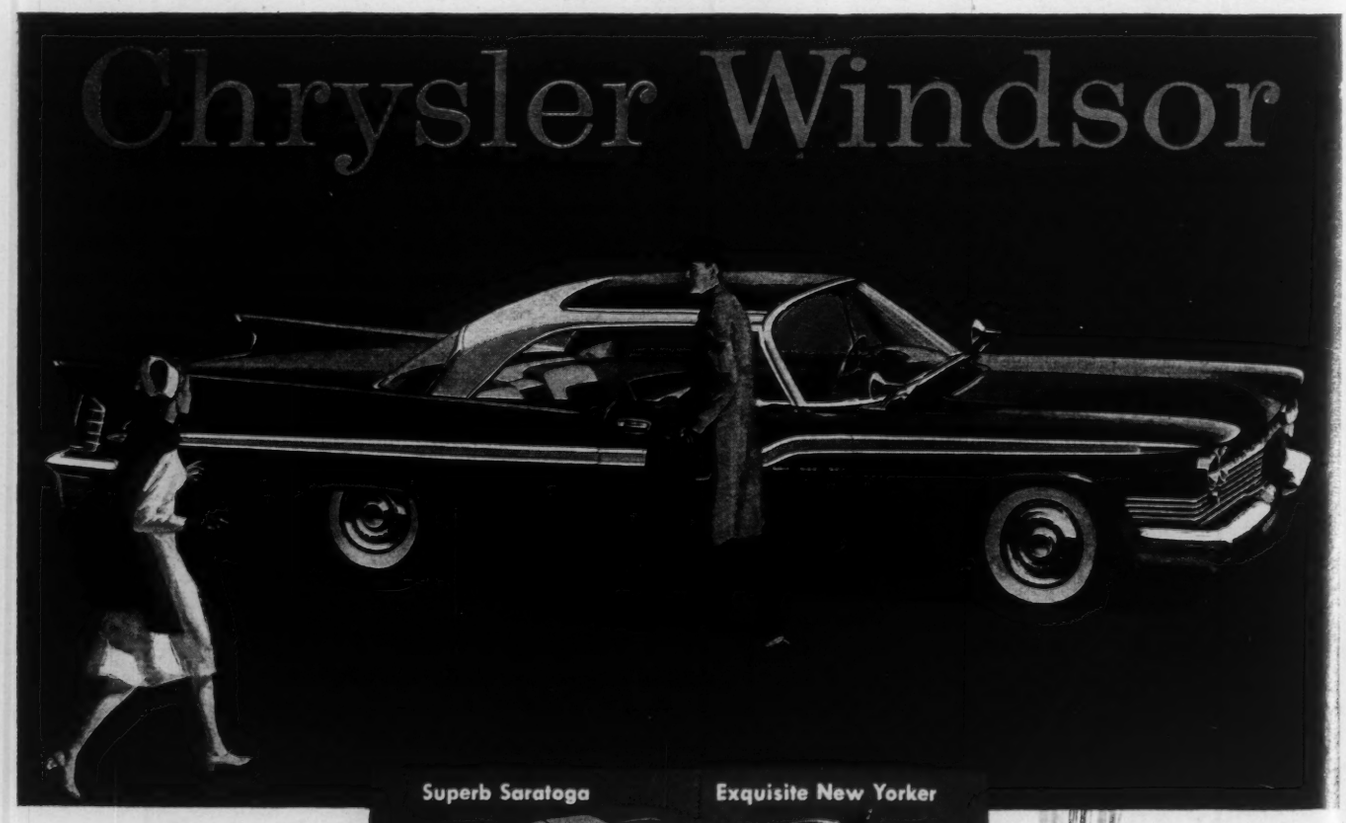

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trate every known deviate. That such action would not help the problem they neither knew nor cared. It was a case of blood will have blood.

It is gratifying, therefore, that a new report from the Parents' Action League of Ontario entitled *The Strange One* shows how sensibly and conservatively the League has moved in its search towards amelioration and final solution of this problem of sex perversion.

The committee says in this report that there is nothing much known about the incidence of sexual assault in this country and it admits (what is seldom admitted) that figures collected in the United States have no correlation at all with whatever problem exists in this country.

The League would first institute a study to find out how prevalent such crimes are, then it would consult with police forces and social welfare agencies to see what can be done to lessen the immediate problem.

The most important thing about the report is that the members of this enlightened league know that "answers to these problems are . . . still beyond the accumulated knowledge of mankind". All that they can hope to do, therefore, is to provide research funds to push back the frontiers of knowledge; to provide a consulting service to exploit what little knowledge we have now; and to keep parents informed of the ever-present danger of sex criminality without magnifying the problem.

We wish them well in their sober, far-reaching and well conceived program.

German Weekly in Canada

A COURAGEOUS and very successful German weekly, *Die Zeit*, has just started publication in this country. Founded in February 1946, *Die Zeit* was the first newspaper licensed to be published in the British Occupation Zone of Germany. The small group of journalists who started it had an impeccable background against the Nazis and they quickly showed the occupation authorities that they were not going to be browbeaten by the allied authorities any more than they had been by the Nazis.

The editors had a clear vision of the way in which the German people would have to prove themselves as trustworthy partners of the West and they carried out their task most successfully, as the queues which used to line up to buy the periodical testified.

Nowadays in Germany *Die Zeit* is regarded as a leading independent paper which opens its columns equally to Chancellor Adenauer and to Herr Ollenhauer.

The plates of *Die Zeit* are now being flown to Toronto and the Canadian issue will soon become, we predict, a very important addition to our foreign language newspapers. We predict this also since the German Embassy informs us that across Canada there are a million Germans as a potential market for the periodical.

Culture in Dormitories

THE CANADA COUNCIL still goes blithely on dispensing enormous funds for the building of student dormitories. How this disbursement of funds can be justified under the legislation by which the Canada Council operates is not immediately apparent.

As we understand it, the Canada Council was to encourage a national culture in this country and also to help the universities expand to meet the challenge of the post-war baby boom. Such expansion for scientific purpose could more readily be financed than for artistic purposes. A large manufacturing company might help to build a laboratory, but it is unlikely to help build a theatre, library or studio.

It was to cope with this latter type of expansion that the 50 million dollars originally assigned to the university section of the Canada Council was approved.

Yet what is it being spent on? On residences, mainly. For example, in its last release the Canada Council announced that Queen's University in Kingston got no less than $1,027,141. towards a men's residence and a women's residence. The University of British Columbia received $327,600. towards its residence project. The Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology in Port Arthur got only $30,000 for a general reference library, (and how far will $30,000 go to provide a general reference library?) Huron College in London got $1,275. towards the cost of its library.

Admittedly residences can be the very centre of a university. Undergraduates can there mingle with their intellectual equals, discuss those visionary ideas which all undergraduates are supposed to discuss, and generally their plans to conquer the world or change it. Even if this were admitted it would make the expenditure more rational. But in fact the Canada Council makes these enormous grants providing that the residence has a library. This is the criterion, and what a criterion it is can be seen by going into a residence which has been built with this money and trying to find the two shelves of books which are somewhere inside.

Surely it is time for the Canada Council to be honest about this, to say that residences are the very centre of university life and that this is why they give money for them. But they are still left with the problem of how to explain $910,000. for a men's residence in Kingston and $30,000. for a general reference library in Port Arthur.

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SN | SPECIAL REPORT

A Story of Waste on the Mid-Canada Line

by Arnold Edinborough

THE MID-CANADA LINE cost Canada over a quarter of a billion dollars. An investigation of its construction, such as SATURDAY NIGHT has been able to make, shows that at least thirty millions of this was money that might have been saved.

What is the Mid-Canada Line? It is one of three radar networks scattered across our 3000 mile wide northern frontier. Far to the north of it is the DEW Line which the Americans built and man for us. Hundreds of miles to the south is the Pinetree Line, the first of the three to be built.

These three lines theoretically give us two hours warning of an attack from the north. Whether in fact we have anything to act on such a warning is problematical and certainly we have no civil defence which could take any action in two months, let alone two hours.

Be that as it may, the three lines are there.

The Mid-Canada Line was conceived in 1954 and plans were laid for it both on the drawing board and in the field in 1955. Construction proper started in 1956 and though the original target date was January 1, 1957, it was nearer to January 1st of last year that the line finally became operational.

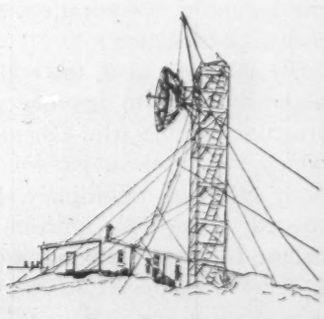
The Mid-Canada Line extends from Hopedale on the east coast of Canada along a general line through Schefferville, Great Whale River, Winisk, Cranberry Portage and Stony Mountain to Dawson Creek—that is on a line with the 55th Parallel.

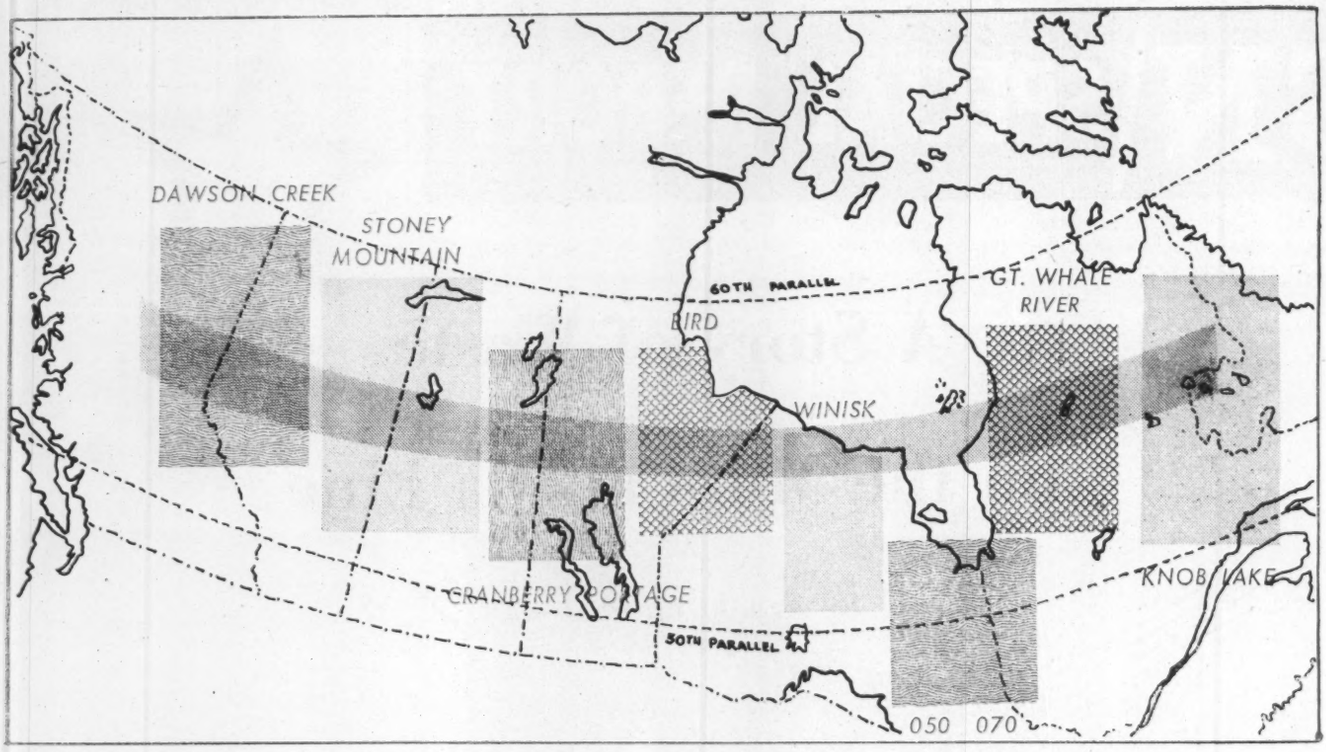
This line runs through muskeg country for much of its length, but in general there were no serious handicaps to construction. Transportation and supply problems were, of course, tremendous, but with modern equipment, they should have been capable of being solved without too much expense. In fact, the chief construction engineer of the RCAF, Air Commodore Whiting, has himself said "Except for the very specialized and complicated foundation design such as is required for large wireless masts, etc. I think construction procedures and techniques in the Arctic present no special difficulty. Each job presents problems, but these can be dealt with on the spot by the competent engineer".

The scope of the Mid-Canada Line is considerable. It consists of 102 separate sites, seven of which are major bases. There are 264 permanent buildings each of which needed, of course, a permanent foundation sunk into perma-frost. In addition there were two major and ten minor air strips to be constructed, most of which are still in use.

Of the actual electronic equipment, there are 370 towers and radio masts of various sizes, many of which are over 350 feet high, 16 large scatter dishes and 322 diesel-alternator units. All the material for these had to be transported into the area, which meant the transportation of over 200,000 tons of material to be handled by rail, sea, air and tractor train.

One would think on a project of such a size that the first thing would be to draw up a Contract Document with the management contractor which in this instance was the Bell Telephone Company. Such a Contract Document was not drawn up until near the end of the construction phase. As a result, there was no clearly defined authority for responsibility as between the Department of National Defence, which was the actual customer for the line, the Department of Defence Production, which was the procurement agency, Defence Construction Limited,





Mid-Canada extends from Hopedale on the east coast through Schefferville, Great Whale River, Winisk, to Dawson Creek.

responsible for the actual construction, and the Management Contractor, who should have had overall authority.

The result of this lack of real authority and the constant assertion of assumed authority by one or other of these agencies was without doubt the expenditure of some 30 millions of dollars more than need have been spent on the Mid-Canada Line.

In the first instance, it seems extremely peculiar that the management contractor should have been a company known principally for dealing with electronic equipment. Bell Telephone, in their own field of electronics, radar and allied skills, are first-rate. But consider the following:

(1) The signal and radio equipment cost approximately $34,500,000.

(2) Transportation to get this equipment into the Line cost $42,000,000.

(3) Cost of housing and servicing that equipment was $107,000,000.

The simple conclusion from these figures is that the cost of construction and transportation as opposed to the cost of equipment was in a ratio of 4 to 1. Was it not peculiar, therefore, that the Department of Defence Production should engage a firm skilled mainly in electronics and communications to oversee what was principally a construction job.

Be that is it may, the real drawback was the lack of authority given to any one particular group. The construction of the Mid-Canada Line needed one group which could make a decision, stick to it and make everybody else act accordingly. Because no such authority existed, waste was common. For example, a rigid procedure for the expediting of plans and specifications was laid down by the RCAF on the 5th of July. On the 8th of February, 1956, a follow-up letter was sent by the Air Force to the Management Contractor complaining that procedure had not been adhered to. The result was that plans and specifications issued to the Management Contractor's head office on July 8, 1955 were not forwarded to the field for action until October, 1955. Specifications for power plants were sent to the management contractor on the 7th of September, 1955, but plans did not get into the field until April 1956. Specifications for inflammable stores issued on July 14, 1955 were not processed by the Management Contractor's head office until the 1st of February 1956 and plans did not get into the field until the 3rd of July, 1956. Yet this was a job for which the target date of January 1st 1957 was, at this time, of the most extreme importance.

The obvious result of this was that skilled men were constantly being sent to the northern sites and then having to wait for work. Yet these men were being paid high wages as skilled operators, they needed to be supplied with food and other creature comforts flown or shipped in at inordinate expense and, of course, they demoralized the general labor force who were being paid much less and were doing a great deal more.

This waiting for work seems to have been particularly noticeable in the Dawson Creek area. A construction report from the resident engineer in Dawson Creek on May 15, 1956 says: "Tower erection crews arrived . . . on May 5th and were immediately taken to all sites except 809 to 821. These five crews are still in the hotel in Canyon Creek, Alberta. The remaining eight crews started work on May 10th and are now held up because of a lack of materials".

On July 31, 1956, a similar construction report from

Dawson Creek reads thus: "*Cable raceways*:—This is the worst example yet of crews moving in to follow up after the general contractor. These crews (as well as tower erection and installation crews) have apparently been sent to the field with practically no thought being given as to whether or not they can start their work. The tower erection crews have been in this sector since about July 15 and to date we still do not have complete details for raceway construction. The schedule issued for this operation was completely unrealistic and showed the erection crews carrying out their work before the raceway construction had even commenced."

"Tower erection crews have started work on sites 900R and 903 although their materials are not all on hand. The remainder of the erection crews are still billeted in hotels in the area."

That this same thing was happening right across the Line is also shown in a construction report from Winisk on May 14, 1956 which showed that a tank erection crew for a multi-million gallon oil tank farm had arrived without even the actual location of the farm having been decided upon. Again from Winisk, in the same report, the zone engineer says: "There are at present no instructions on site as to what is required for the harbor. Any information would be appreciated as soon as possible so that the contractor can organize his equipment and men . . . all personnel have become lethargic owing to lack of advance information of work to be done and the hold-up of foundation designs and meagre materials supply".

The most dramatic example of this waste of money both to feed and lodge skilled men (as well as to pay their wages for doing nothing) is contained in a memo to the RCAF from the Cost Inspection and Audit Division, querying the claim of a construction company, whose contract was for the antennae and transmission lines.

Says the CIAD: "We would like to draw your attention to the considerable number of charges for room and board supplied to the contractor's employees in Montreal in varying periods which are described as "waiting time pending transit to site". Some of these periods are two and three weeks in length and total to a considerable sum of money. These waiting periods occur not only at the time of hire but are charged as well for periods in between engagements at sites".

The CIAD might well question this particular account in which 22 men were listed as putting in waiting time to a total of $3,490.41. One man alone had hotel bills of $1,066.98—this apart from his normal pay. In this particular instance, in fact, waiting time accounted for six per cent of the total contractor's claim for that area.

Obviously if men were sent to the wrong sites it is only to be expected that materials were sent to the wrong sites and that wrong materials were shipped to other sites. From Winisk on March 17th 1956 an inspection report informed the engineer in charge that "the piles (for the harbor) received since the beginning of February form a good part of the last purchase by the prime contractor. They are eastern pine and of a very poor quality. There is evidence that they may be poles rejected by the Ontario Hydro Company in that they bear the Ontario Hydro stamp and are dated 1953. Many have spiral checks, are badly distorted, and show signs of having been cut from a burnt timber stand. Breakage is between 30 and 40 per cent, tending towards the latter".

It should be noted in this instance that Winisk was one of the most difficult places to supply until a harbor had been built and shipments could be made by sea through Hudson's Bay.

Perhaps piles are the sort of thing that might be confused, but boilers do not lend themselves to such misrecognition. Yet the report by an inspecting officer of an inspection trip to Knob Lake on May 14th, 1956, has this statement: "*#1 Boiler Plant*: The building is erected and the boilers are installed. The piping diagrams sent to this site are for Cleaver Brooks boilers, while the boilers on the site are Napanee Ironworks boilers".

A little later, on an inspection trip to Great Whale on the 13th of September, 1956, the inspecting officer reported that (a) "The POL tank farm was visited and although all the field erected tanks were ready to receive

Supplies and construction materials were stockpiled at assembly points such as Knob Lake, then transported to the actual sites.

Airborne transport played major part in Mid-Canada construction. An inspecting officer reported "excessive use" of air transport.

How the Money was Wasted

- **A gravel crusher was shipped into Hudson's Bay from Toronto. It stayed on Bear Island all summer and was freighted back from Halifax after the St. Lawrence freeze-up. It never turned a wheel in all this time.**
- **Two landing craft were bought from the British Navy so that stores could be unloaded from their bow doors on the beach at Winisk. When they arrived in Canada, these LCT's had their bow doors welded up. As a result a small harbor had to be constructed at cost of well over a quarter of a million dollars.**
- **One technician had hotel bills for over $1,000 while waiting to go from Montreal into the construction area.**
- **Thousands of small wooden slabs to be used as mounts for switches were individually wrapped and sealed before being freighted in.**

oil, the prefabricated 5000 gallon tanks designed to receive ME gas had not arrived at the site. No one seemed to be very clear as to when they would arrive and the only definite information available was the contractor's statement that these tanks had been purchased last year and had been shipped to a warehouse in Montreal at that time. To make matters worse, although we had previously been informed by the MC (management contractor) on more than one occasion that the supply of ME gas for the Hudson Bay sites would be shipped in drums, a tanker was dispatched with 10,000 gallons of ME gas in one compartment. This resulted in a last minute decision by DOT (Department of Transport) to utilize their barge (DOT 52) at the site for storage purposes until the required fuel tanks arrived".

(b) "Delivery of POL to the lakehead is carried out by *Cansos* carrying the fuel in their wing tanks. Upon arrival at the lakehead, this fuel is dumped into drums and later it has to be transferred into the tanks. The only reason that this fuel cannot be directly emptied into the tanks is because the tanks were supplied without gate valves. No plausible reason can be given as to why these valves were not ordered and supplied to the field in time for the tanks to receive the fuel directly from the aircraft. Assurance was given by the Management Contractor that this will *now* be expedited".

This cavalier treatment of time and money communicated itself downwards from the top echelons to the site engineers, naturally enough. Perhaps the most obvious example amongst many is that reported in an inspection report at Cranberry Portage on the 24th of July, 1956. It was reported to the inspecting officer by the Defence Construction Limited representative that "At site 721 the crew ran out of gravel just prior to pouring the fourth anchor base. The engineer in charge . . . made arrangements to fly in gravel. The estimated cost of this was $10,000."

After this had been stopped by the zone engineer, it was found that "gravel was available on the site although test showed it to be inferior to that called for in specifications".

Later on in this same report, the inspecting officer says: "Economy in completing the project still appears to have a very low priority in consideration. I feel that excessive use is made of air transport as personnel carriers, as indicated by the zone engineer asking that the Cessna 180 on call at Dawson Creek be sent, if available, to Fort St. John to meet CPA to carry him back to Dawson Creek. The taxi ride is $1.00, the aircraft would cost approximately $40.00."

These extra costs may seem picayune in comparison to the 230 million dollars that was spent on the line. But there are others of a more startling nature.

In 1955, the seaborne supplying of the Hudson Bay area was a failure. By February, 1956, it became obvious that unless rapid and effective action was taken, there would be no hope of landing enough supplies at Winisk to meet the target date of January 1, 1957.

One of the senior engineering staff of the RCAF then had the bright idea that World War II landing craft Winisk river. He was therefore dispatched to the British could be used to beach material on the banks of the Admiralty to purchase two tank landing craft (LCT8's) —craft designed especially for assault landings, with flat bottoms and loading doors in the bows. The idea was that these LCT's, equipped with their own fifty ton derrick, would be loaded by the parent ship, sitting approximately 6 to 7 miles out to sea in Hudson Bay. Sailings would be timed so that the craft would enter the deep channel during high tide, land on a prepared beach and when the tide receded would sit there whilst the cargo would be unloaded directly onto road transport through the large doors in the bow.

To quote from a report on this "what actually happened, however, under direction from DOT, the loading

Civilian aircraft played important role in building Mid-Canada. Here cement is loaded at Knob Lake for use at a detection site.

doors of the LCT's were welded up and the RCAF planned and directed the building of a smaller harbor and landing causeway at an approximate direct cost of $270,000 (plus a similar amount for overheads) in the same area as the beach".

On the matter of transportation generally, this same report on construction (written after the line was completed) goes on to say:

"Excluding the Hudson Bay Sector (Winisk and Great Whale River) on completion of the initial siting programme, the contractors had access to normal lines of communication for the transportation of their material and equipment from their supply centres to their construction bases at the SCS's. Where the contractors had control over delivery of their material to sites, there was little trouble and costs were normal.

"It does not seem logical therefore that in the Hudson Bay Sector after the two prime contractors and all their sub-contractors had purchased their materials that the goods were then turned over to independent and costly packing organizations for handling and trans-shipment via still another agency to the sites. This gap, over which the contractor had no control, between purchase and receipt of goods at the site, caused endless trouble. Materials went to wrong sites, materials were lost, materials were thought to be lost, re-ordered and shipped to sites only to find that the original equipment had been buried under snow. The packing agencies showed no effort on their part to keep costs down and it appeared there was little control over their expensive activities.

"The service provided by the packing organization cost approximately $1,900,000. Added to this was the sum of 4¼ million charged by the shipping and forwarding agents. Broadly speaking, it can be said that it cost in the order of $4,000,000 for the packaging and shipping overheads, (Department of Transport provided the carriage by sea) of materials for two sites only.

"A few examples of the disregard for cost. Rough plywood for immediate consumption which is ordinarily shipped throughout the world by merely placing an expendable sheet top and bottom and securing by metal strips was crated in 1 x 4 boarding and secured with 2 x 4 battens. Ceramic plumbing fixtures were taken out of the manufacturers' specially formed crates and repacked after a fashion, which in several cases caused a high percentage of breakage. Literally hundreds of pieces of board approximately 6" x 4" x 1" used for mounting switches were individually wrapped and sealed."

This same report goes on to say this about other unnecessary costs "incurred because certain officials in positions of authority did not and could not be made to understand some of the commonplace procedures of sound engineering and construction organization.

"One of the heating and plumbing contractors engaged on the line, in conjunction with his material suppliers, proposed at no cost to the government to erect a full scale mock-up of the domestic end of a DDS building (doppler site building) and in it, install all the heating, plumbing and electrical equipment (excluding electronic). From the mock-up it was proposed that detailed drawings would be prepared from which all equipment would be prefabricated, packaged and shipped for reassembly and installation in each individual DDS. Sets of all drawings were to be made available to the other six contractors for prefabrication purposes and it is to be remembered there are 72 identical DDS's on the line. This proposal was rejected. The result was each contractor had his materials shipped first to the SCS, (sector control station) then to the particular DDS where pipe, cable, etc., was cut from stock on the site, under site conditions and fitted together with units also drawn from stocks held at the SCS. It would be difficult to calculate the waste which occurred due only to this one decision not to permit the erection of a mock up of the DDS.

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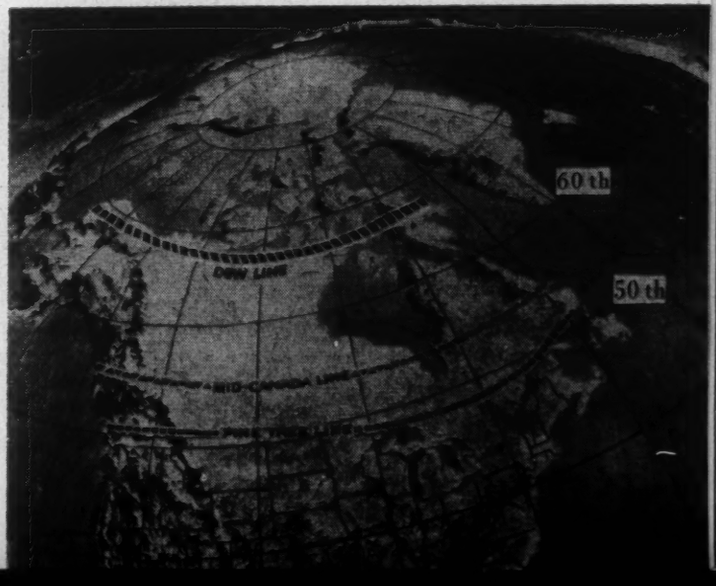
What It Could Have Bought

The over-run on the Mid Canada Line was in the neighborhood of 30 million.

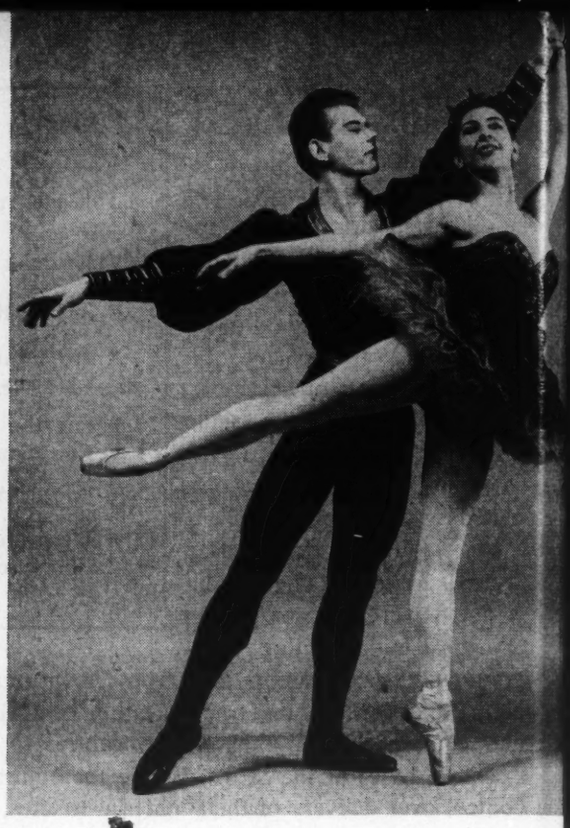
This could:

- **Buy 2,500 medium cost three-bedroom homes.**
- **Pay the total salaries for all Members of Parliament and the Cabinet for over ten years.**
- **Pay the total fees and maintenance costs of all four years for 5,000 young Canadians going through university.**
- **Buy six Arrow aircraft.**
- **Mean a charge of over five dollars out of the taxes of every member of Canada's labour force.**



Mid-Canada is one of three radar networks scattered across our 3,000-mile north. The DEW line is north of it, Pinetree south.

"Dark Elegies" is characterized by sombre overtones and unrelieved darkness, but receives lift from Jan Simon's song.



Lois Smith and David Adams, here in scene from "Swan Lake", combine grace and agility in extremely competent performance.

The National Ballet Steps Out Again

by Lincoln Spalding

"Ballad" is exciting, energetic new ballet well planned and performed. Lilian Jarvis and Earl Kraul are two principals.

THIS WEEK THE NATIONAL BALLET Company of Canada has been performing in Minneapolis and Milwaukee and next week will be heading down into Missouri and Kansas through Iowa. By the end of the month, they will have travelled through Texas and finished another month-long American tour, ending in Shreveport, Louisiana.

How good is this National Ballet of ours, and how much does it merit the title which it bears? These are not easy questions since ballet is more likely to be encountered in older and more sophisticated cultures than Canada's.

Let it be said, then, from the first, that the National Ballet of Canada is not the equivalent of the Royal Ballet of England. Miss Lois Smith is not Dame Margot Fonteyn and George Crum is not Constant Lambert. But these are targets to aim at. The elegance of the Royal Ballet is a desired standard which our National Ballet may some day achieve. And the Royal Ballet has not always been so good; there were years before the war when its chorus was not as good as the National Ballet's is now. Certainly the National Ballet can hold a comparison with the Junior Royal Ballet and is now better than Madame Rambert's troupe which did such good work and appeared before so many audiences in England during the war.

In Lois Smith and David Adams, the National Ballet has two extremely competent, often really inspired dancers. Mr. Adams is muscular yet graceful and it is always a surprise to the beholder that he can lift his six foot frame into the air and come down so gently after a spectacular leap or an admirable number of plíes. Miss Smith has remarkable control and if sometimes she is a trifle angular in her classical movements, this is forgotten in her statuesque beauty when she is lifted so easily by her partner.

Yves Cousineau and Lilian Jarvis show themselves to great effect in the modern ballet "Offenbach in the Underworld", and praiseworthy are the corps de ballet.

Before taking off for the United States, the National Ballet did a spectacular month's business at the Royal Alexandra in Toronto. In that month of February they were seen by over 40,000 people (40,402 to be exact) and did a gross business of nearly $87,000. This is a far cry from the early days of the company, when it needed to play sixty-five performances to get an audience of 56,000 people.

This success may be due to the varied repertoire this season. A mixture of classical and modern, it includes all four acts of *The Nutcracker,* the whole of *Coppelia* and the whole of *Swan Lake*. Other classical ballets are *Les Sylphides* and *Giselle*—the latter beautifully danced by Celia Franca, the artistic director of the company, who gave her farewell performance on the last night of the Toronto season.

In these classical ballets, certain weaknesses appeared. For one thing, the miming of the chorus is not all it should be and the direction is such that the stage is much too busy. In the first act of *The Nutcracker* particularly, there is so much going on that whatever the main dancers tried to do they were unable to get the attention they deserved.

In *Les Sylphides* the inadequacies of the chorus again showed up, this time inadequacies of technique, probably occasioned by lack of rehearsal. The dancing was a little ragged and the arm movements were not nearly fluid enough.

Perhaps this exacting classical repertoire is too much for the company as yet and it would be wiser to concentrate on a smaller number of ballets until the standards of training in the corps de ballet can be strengthened.

In the more modern ballets there is a refreshing gusto which either hides the faults noticeable in the purely classical ballet or makes them disappear completely. That old favorite of the company, *Offenbach in the Underworld,* is particularly suited to them and the corps de ballet, as a group of Cancan dancers, obviously get as much fun out of their dancing in this as the audience does from watching. In this particular ballet, incidentally, Yves Cousineau shows himself to great effect as His

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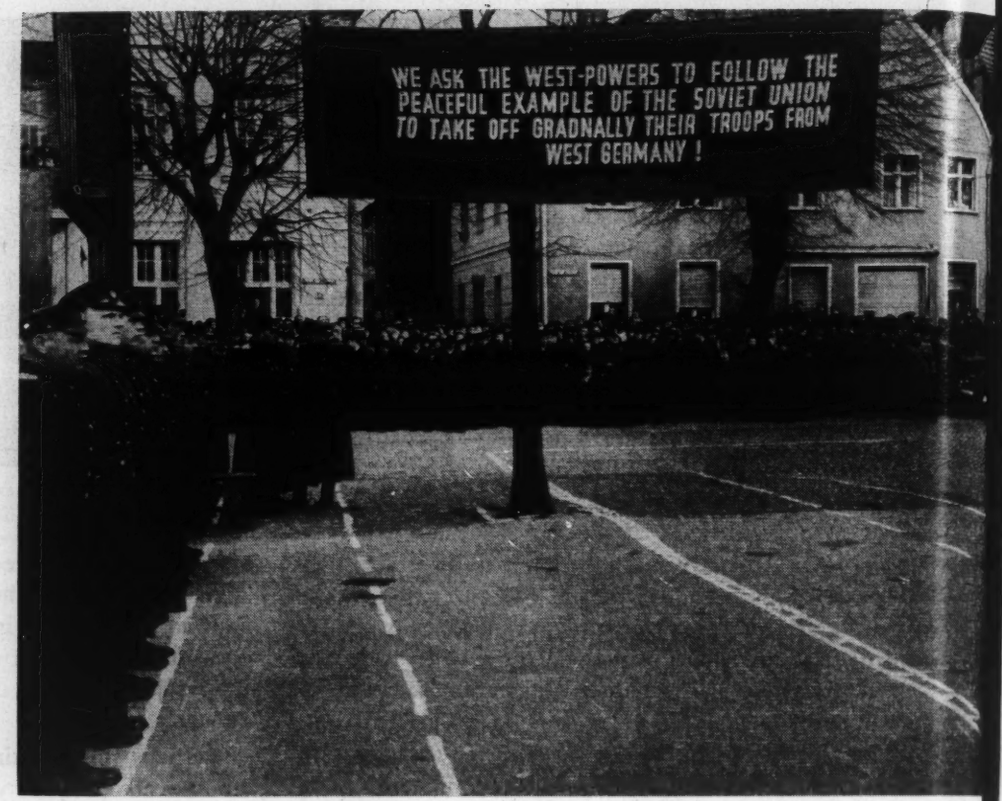
National Ballet did a spectacular month's business at Toronto's Royal Alex. A scene from traditional "The Nutcracker".


WE ASK THE WEST-POWERS TO FOLLOW THE
PEACEFUL EXAMPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION
TO TAKE OFF GRADNALLY THEIR TROOPS FROM
WEST GERMANY !

"Gradnally" is no longer word for the Russians on the Berlin question. As time passes toward May deadline for handing over city, Red attitude is harsher.

Berlin—The Showdown

by Maxwell Cohen

THROUGHOUT MORE THAN A DECADE of Cold War crises, with intervening "small" wars from Korea to Indo-China to Hungary and Sinai-Suez, the unresolved question of Germany has been the most menacing of all the outstanding issues dividing the two camps. Indeed, it is remarkable to realize that it has been possible to continue for almost fourteen years without settling what is surely the most crucial point of division in the short run between East and West — namely the future of Germany. For in international politics a decade and a half is a very long time indeed. Hitler in office barely lasted that long, from 1933 to 1945, and enormous changes take place in the lives of men and nations in less.

When on November 10 in his Berlin speech Khrushchev suggested that the time had come for the Western powers to leave Berlin, and when, on November 27, the USSR in a formal Note proposed the Western withdrawal and the creation of a demilitarised Free City, in Berlin he was, of course, touching on the jugular of Western defence policy. Not that Berlin in itself has either military or strategic importance: it is utterly indefensible, a Western island one hundred miles inside the Zone of Soviet power in Central Europe. Rather Western Berlin is essentially symbolic in its significance and this on at least two levels. For it is a symbol of the hopes of free Germans in Western Germany and anti-Communist Germans in East Germany, representing to them their single point of unity and free access to each other and thus the symbol of their search for reunification. On another level it is a symbol also for the claims of the victorious Allies to determine the future of the city and the state as the capital of a unified Germany.

As a practical matter Berlin has great importance to the parties fighting an unrelenting Cold War. For the prosperity and the efficiency of West Berlin is an unbearable mirror for the German Democratic Republic sitting warily in its drab suburb at Pankow in the eastern zone of the city. Nor is it only a matter of appearances for the city is the greatest single source for the escape of East Germans to West Germany since movement is entirely free within the city limits.

Indeed, from 1949 to the end of 1958, of all the 3.2 million East Germans that had fled to the Federal Republic it is estimated that about 53 per cent escaped

via Berlin. Some of the statistics on the kind of trained personnel leaving East Germany are also suggestive as to why the East German Government and the Soviet take the matter so seriously. From 1954 to 1958 inclusive the following professional classes registered as refugees with the West German Government: 693 lawyers, 2,763 doctors, dentists and veterinarians, 625 pharmaceutical chemists, 12,600 teachers, 393 professors and instructors at the university level, 11,298 engineers, and 8,561 university students. Practical considerations affecting the whole technical and professional class available to East Germany and the visual challenge that a free, westernised and prosperous West Berlin offers, have plucked the tense strings of East German insecurity and found strong echoes in the halls of their masters far off in the Kremlin.

It is, however, not possible to analyse the impending crisis over Berlin without placing it in its historical context in time and its proper setting in space. For the crisis is the end of a long road of irritation, misunderstanding and conflict from almost the very beginning of the attempt to govern Berlin on a quadripartite basis since the Allied and Russian troops reached the city in 1945. And all during that time Berlin was only part of a series of unsettled problems affecting Germany as a whole: the onset of the Cold War; the eventual revival of West Germany economically and as an important military factor within NATO; the deep involvement of the Soviet Union in East Germany; and finally the inability of the Soviets and ourselves to find some basis of agreement within which the future of a united Germany could be secured.

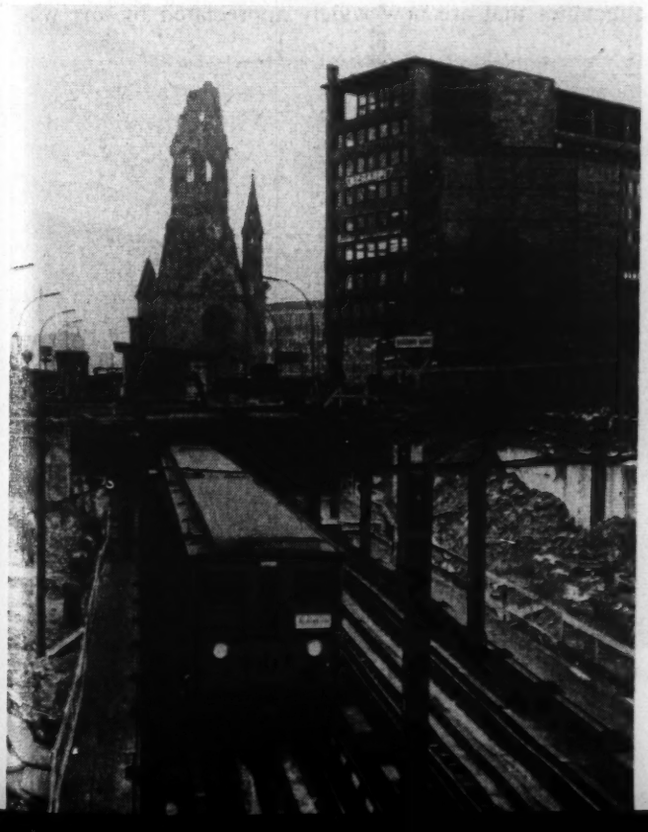
In space the problem of Berlin is really a problem that is global in its implications for symbolic reasons—a concern to our whole world position. We cannot give up Berlin as such unless there is wider settlement of the German problem in Europe. But such a settlement can only come if it is predicted upon a still wider agreement with respect to the future relations of the Soviet Union to the West, not only in Central Europe but in the Middle East and elsewhere, wherever our interests touch or collide. And finally such a perspective in space must also include the question as to where we stand in our dealings with the USSR and her allies in the Far East where China and her millions grow to a fearsome strength. In short the Berlin problem is a contextual one. It cannot be abstracted from the intermeshed issues which like some great net covers all of our tensions with this divided city now at the centre.

Senator Mike Mansfield of U.S. has outlined nine-point plan. Poland's Rapacki suggested nuclear "freeze" and withdrawal.

This is the problem, therefore, that Khrushchev has told the West must be solved by May 27—his deadline. After that he will allow the East Germans to assert their sovereignty over access to West Berlin on the routes from West Germany to the city now controlled by Soviet forces and that he expects in due course that with Soviet backing East Berlin will take over the administration of West Berlin in the form of a united city under East Germany. It is true that since that time Khrushchev has denied that his November speech or Note were intended to be an ultimatum. That part of the November 27 Note reads as follows:

" . . . the Soviet Government finds it is possible for the question of Western Berlin to be settled for the time being by making Western Berlin an independent political entity—a Free City—without any state, including either of the existing German states, interfering in its life. It might be possible, in particular, to agree on the territory of the Free City being demilitarised and having no armed forces on it. The Free City of Western Berlin could have its own government and could run its own economic, administrative and other affairs.

"The four powers which shared in the administration of Berlin after the War, could, just as both German states, undertake to respect the status of Western Berlin



A subway named freedom. One of the lifelines for escape to the West is transportation system which links divided city.

as a Free City, just as it was done by the four powers, for instance, with respect to the neutral status, which was adopted by the Austrian Republic.

"On its part the Soviet Government would have no objection to the United Nations also sharing, in one way or another, in observing the Free City status of Western Berlin."

But Khrushchev made it clear that with or without some kind of agreement,

" . . . the Soviet Government on its part is resolved to effect measures designed to abolish the occupation regime in Berlin." And further,

"If the above period (from November 27 to May 27) is not used for reaching a relevant agreement, the Soviet Union will effect the planned measures by agreement with the German Democratic Government. It is envisaged that the German Democratic Republic, like any other independent state, must fully control questions concerning its space, that is the exercise of its sovereignty on land, on water and in the air. At the same time there will be an end to all contacts still maintained between representatives of the armed forces and other officials of the Soviet Union in Germany and corresponding representatives of the armed forces and other officials of the United States, Great Britain and France on questions pertaining to Berlin."

The language of the Note clearly is a mixed threat and offer and the most important response of the West to date has been the joint U.S.-U.K.-French reply of December 31 and Mr. Dulles' statement of January 13 where he frightened Adenauer by declaring that with respect to Germany as a whole,

" . . . the formula of unification by free elections (is not) the only method by which reunification could be accomplished."

The most important position taken in the Allied Note of December 31 is to be found in the following passage.

"The three Western powers are there (in Berlin) as occupying powers and they are not prepared to relinquish the rights which they acquired through victory just as they assume the Soviet Union is not willing now to restore to the occupancy of the Western powers the positions which they had won in Mecklenburg, Saxony, Thuringia and Anhalt and which, under the agreements of 1944 and 1945 they turned over for occupation by the Soviet Union." And, again,

"In reality the form of government in Berlin, the validity of which the Soviet Government attempts to contest today, is only one aspect, and the essential one, of the German problem in its entirety. This problem . . . involves the well-known questions of reunification, European security, as well as a peace treaty."

It is not too helpful however to discuss the Berlin problem in terms of the legal rights of the parties. Both the Allies and the Russians came to Berlin as victors—basing their joint occupation and control upon agreements reached in October 1943 when the European Advisory Commission was established to draw up a common policy toward post-war Germany. From that European Advisory Commission came the Allied Control Council established on November 14, 1944, to become the supreme authority for Germany as a whole when Germany was to be divided into a series of zones each under a military commander as the supreme authority. At Yalta decisions were made with respect to German territories that would now be ceded to Poland. After the fall of Germany on May 5, 1945, the four governments took control of Germany and by July 7 had set up the Berlin Kommandatura, one member from each of the four governments with the city divided into four sectors, and with four commandants retaining responsibility jointly for the administration of the Greater Berlin area. Finally the Potsdam Agreement of July-August 1945 decided upon the administration of the four occupation zones of Germany guided *by the principle of complete disarmament and demilitarisation.*

By 1945-47 the Berlin Kommandatura faced the difficulties that are now widely appreciated by any who

General Hans Speidel, German Commander of NATO forces, inspects a guard of the Canadian Army in Germany.

Neighbors of the two Germanys. Settlement on Berlin rests with the troublesome problem of Central Europe as a whole.

have had close administrative dealings with the Soviets. It was simply not possible to work out the joint economic problems of the city of Berlin and its administration with the ease that was intended and by 1947 the U.K., the U.S. and the French decided to go their own way in the matter of currency reform despite the objections of the Russians. In April 1948 the Berlin blockade began and continued until May of the following year and the handwriting was on the wall that thereafter this was to be a city of chronic crisis, an irritant to the Soviets and a necessary but dangerous responsibility for the West.

Neither the summit conference of 1955 nor negotiations since have been able to provide the kind of formulas within which this Western island in the centre of East Germany could be given a sounder future than its political geography afforded. And while the tendency has been to think of Berlin as an issue in its own terms, clearly the question of access to the city by the Western occuping powers draws to that issue all the links that unite it with the central question of peace or war between East and West.

It is for this reason that the legality of the Western position, generally well-based although weakened by certain unilateral acts that are set out in the Soviet Note, is less significant than the power problem in general and our ability to resist Russian pressure until a wider German settlement is reached. Broadly speaking there now appears to be three possible routes to such a settlement within which the Berlin problem can be resolved. The first is an acceptance of the Russian position with Berlin becoming a Free City with a United Nations force of some kind having a "presence" there to replace the "presence" of the withdrawing allied forces.

The second is to refuse to treat the Berlin question independently but to insist on retaining the present structure of Allied occupation until the re-unification of Germany is provided for based upon free elections and with the then unified German Government adopting whatever internal or external social and political policies it may decide upon as an independent state. The third approach is to recognise that the Soviet Union *would never accept the idea of a unified Germany which immediately destroyed all Communist institutions in East Germany and which was free to continue as a full member of NATO.* At the same time the West cannot accept any theory of reunification *which does not at some stage allow for the free determination by Germans of their own internal social development.*

In the light of the negotiating limits placed by the two camps on their approach to Germany's future, what is the area left within which they can negotiate and out of which can come a settlement that necessarily includes Berlin?

A recent elaborate reexamination of possible negotiating positions was the very challenging statement made by Senator Mike Mansfield to the U.S. Senate on February 12 where he set out a nine-point programme that included the following: the Allies to remain in Berlin on an equality with the Soviet or East Germans until problems are resolved; to have the leaders of both Germanies unify municipal government and services in Berlin; to employ the services of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to assist in establishing an all-Berlin government with the Soviet and the Allied forces there replaced by U.N. police forces; that if the U.N. force does not work out then the present Allied forces should be Germanised as rapidly as possible, that is replaced by West German forces; that negotiations should be entered into between East and West Germany dealing with a whole range of problems leading to unification and covering questions that would harmonise the political, military and economic systems and policies of the two zones; but the Soviet Union and the Western Allies should guarantee to the Germans the necessary opportunity to work out their own unification; finally such a policy may require Western support for limitations of armaments throughout Germany and Central Europe including the pull back of so-called ultimate weapons from points of imminent contact in Germany and Central Europe.

There is no doubt that Senator Mansfield's position is an attempt to unite the various proposals that had emerged within recent months to reduce tensions in Central Europe and to provide for a possible united

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46

Khrushchev's hot and cold diplomacy gave Britain's Macmillan a headache on recent visit to Russia.

ART as a Modern Investment

by Thomas Andrew Synott

Cezanne, "the artist's artist" would have been surprised to learn that his "Boy in a Red Vest" which he sold for $340 recently changed hands for a sum of $616,000 at a widely attended London art auction.

ART IS BIG BUSINESS these days, and businessmen are buying heavily both to establish an investment as well as to satisfy their taste. Exhibitions and auctions of paintings which would, at one time, be given no more attention in newspapers than a few lines buried in the last pages, today are much more likely to be found on Page 1.

Whether the news comes from London, from Paris, from Amsterdam or New York, we read of huge crowds gathering in the streets hours before the galleries have opened for business. A typical auction last October at Sotheby's Galleries in London, according to the *Manchester Guardian,* had "the sort of a queue that you expect to see at the gates of Buckingham Palace for a Garden Party, and, indeed, it was made up of many of the same people. This particular auction was a great social occasion and the competition for tickets was enough to make 'My Fair Lady' turn grey overnight."

Big business in action. A typical brisk New York auction at the Parke-Bernet Galleries with the buyers crowding in.

In New York last November, 7000 eager, jostling buyers strove to obtain admission to the Parke-Bernet Galleries for the Arnold Kirkby Collection sale. The 5000 buyers who were unable to gain admission to the main auction gallery watched proceedings from an adjoining gallery and were able to bid on the paintings via closed-circuit television.

The eagerness of the buyers to obtain any and everything of the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists was illustrated at Sotheby's sale of the Jakob Goldschmidt collection which was liquidated in its entirety (according to the estimate of the correspondent of *"Le Figaro"*) in exactly twenty-two minutes.

A typical audience at one of the auctions in London, Paris or New York would include notables from all parts of the world: Greek, Swiss, South American and United States businessmen; Canadian mine owners; Russians; art-conscious movie actors; maharani; plus, of course, the curious. Some people commute regularly between New York and the art markets in Europe.

As prices increase, and it seems quite likely that they will, we can expect to see many familiar works of art shuffling back and forth across the Atlantic until the day when they finally land in some institution or museum and are taken permanently out of the market.

England does not have a heavy tax on such purchases as some other countries have; English dealers, also, accept payment for such purchases in the currency of country of the buyer. For these, and other reasons, Eng-

land is probably the most important center for such transactions in the world today. Although France imposes a tax on such purchases, the buyer is given comforting reassurance that if, within a period of thirty years he discovers that the painting he paid a huge sum for was a phoney, his money will be refunded—more or less cheerfully.

While many people buying such art are motivated primarily by a sincere desire to possess works by men of genius, a great many more are motivated by economic reasons. Paintings have proved themselves as investments to be impervious to many of the vagaries of modern day economics, and record sales of great paintings in recent times have borne this out. Many wealthy Europeans, in fact, are said to be putting most of their money in art.

The history of art is a somewhat depressing story of artists who starved during their lifetime; only after their deaths did their works fetch huge sums of money from buyers who had been conspicuously absent during their lives. While Vincent Van Gogh, for example, is believed to have sold but one painting during his lifetime, at Sotheby's his "Public Garden at Arles" sold recently for $369,000. Paul Cezanne, the great painter whose influence on modern art is so profound, received scant recognition for his work while he lived. He was, however, a man of means; consequently, he painted as he pleased. Cezanne is really an "artists's artist" and probably no one would be more surprised than he to learn that one of his paintings, "Boy in a Red Vest" which he had sold for $340, was sold at auction last year in London for $616,000.

Picasso is a happy exception to this "rule". While in true artistic tradition he starved in Paris as a young man, and carried his paintings through the streets in a fruitless search for a dealer who would handle them, today he lives a halcyon existence in southern France. A very prolific artist working in many media, he has a ready market for any and everything he puts his hand to. He is an astute businessman and sees to it that prices for his works remain high. One of his paintings sold at auction in 1957 for $185,000—the same painting which, incidentally, sold two years earlier for $45,000.

Another artist whose works demand high prices was the late Georges Roualt. In 1948 he took the famous French art dealer, Ambrose Vollard, to court and won the right to call in certain of his works which displeased him for one reason or another. In one of the most memorable bonfires in recent history,

Picasso is a good business man as well as artist. His "Mother and Child" went for $152,000 at a New York sale.

Van Gogh sold only one painting in his life. But lately his "Public Garden at Arles" brought a huge price of $369,000.

Roualt burned 315 of his paintings that, in his opinion, fell in this category. Their value at that time was estimated at more than a million dollars. In today's bullish market we can imagine what their worth would be.

The Old Masters, of course, continue in good times and bad to hold up in the market. They are, however, becoming increasingly scarce. An example of their value as investments can be seen in the works of the Dutch artist Vermeer. Vermeer is believed to have sold one of his paintings in the year 1816 for three florins: less than two dollars in Canadian money. In 1955 the same painting was sold for $350,000. It can be seen on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York where it is on loan from the collection of its owner, Charles B. Wrightsman. A tiny sketch by Giovanni Bellini, approximately the size of your hand, sold for $44,100 at Sotheby's last November. A sketch by Durer sold there for $11,760; it was a pen and ink drawing five inches square.

The governments of many countries, including Canada, have encouraged buying of works of art in certain respects. The value of certain works of art which are donated to institutions such as museums are exempt from both income and estate taxes. If you were to buy a painting by Van Gogh, for instance, you can claim it as a gift on your income tax if you agree merely that *upon your death* it will be turned over to a charitable organization, a non-profit corporation or a charitable trust, where that organization is in Canada and exempt from income tax; or if you make it a gift to Her Majesty in the right of Canada or a province or to a Canadian municipality.

Whether or not prices of art work will continue to rise or fall is anyone's guess. Really no one seems to know with any degree of certitude just what will happen—which probably makes this subject so interesting. If, however, all of this interest will tend to focus attention on the fact that possessing works of art can be a financially as well as an esthetically satisfying experience, and if it has the effect of making the artists in our midst more appreciated and encouraged, the effect on us and our society can only be a happy one.

COLOMBIA:

Travel Bargain in South America

by George McGrath

Modern Medellin, 150 miles north of Bogota, is air-route junction for all parts of Colombia.

IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, Spanish Conquistadores travelled through Colombia, desperately searching for the gold of El Dorado—they never found it. In the twentieth century, a new kind of Conquistadore, the Canadian tourist has found Colombian gold—the wealth of travel in this different and exciting nation. They have discovered a divergency of culture and geography that makes this South American republic a "must" on the lists of world travelers. Add the bargain exchange rate of 8 Colombian pesos to 1 Canadian dollar, and the result is an ideal place to spend an enjoyable and profitable vacation.

There are several distinct resort areas in Colombia,

Colorful Mississippi-style stern-wheel river boats still ply the Rio Magdalena from the Caribbean to the interior.

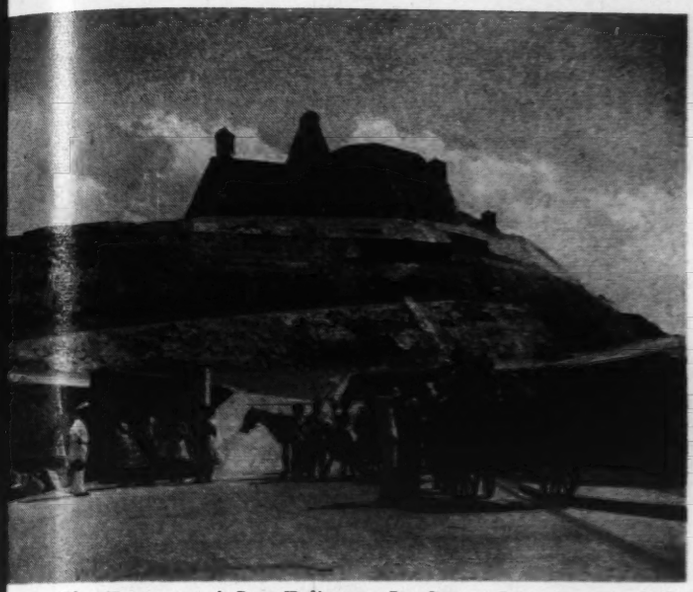
each offering something different, each easily reached by *Avianca,* Colombia's own airline. Sitting 8,600 feet high in the Andes is the capital city of Bogota, called by some "the Athens of South America." In the opinion of many, Bogota is perhaps closer in culture to European cities than any other metropolis in this hemisphere. It is a smart modern city, however, and the seat of higher learning in the country with its four universities. Dress is the latest in style, social affairs are glittering and the niceties of etiquette and conversation of the utmost importance.

Tourist attractions in the capital city are numerous. The teleferico, or cable car to the top of neighboring Mount Monserrate is perhaps the most apparent to the tourist eye. The trip to the top of the mountain offers the most exciting view of the city. In contrast to the modern teleferico are the many examples of Spanish colonial architecture in the city, the most striking of which is the beautiful Church of La Candelaria with its gilded, carved arches and vaults. It clearly demonstrates the reverence and faith of the pioneering Conquistadores that built it.

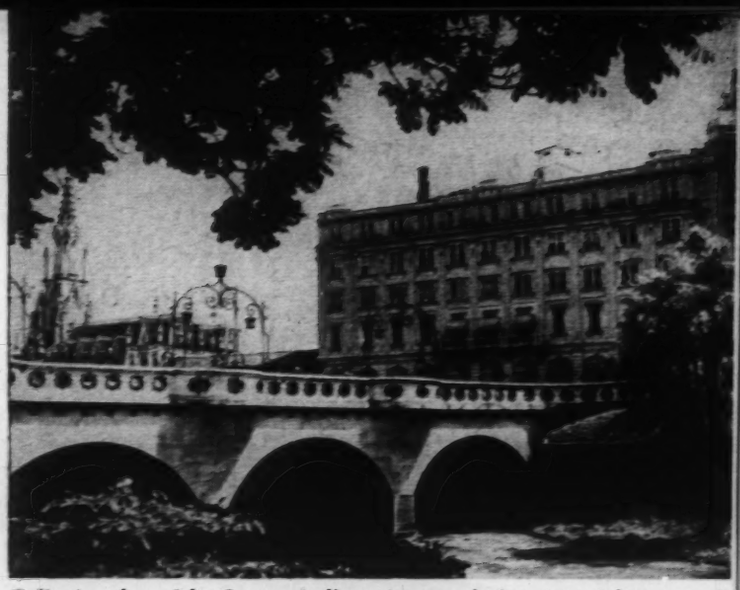
Prices in Bogota are indicative of the shopping values awaiting the tourist throughout the country. Tourist living expenses, even for the finest accommodations are among the most inexpensive in South America. Outstanding examples of the low bill of fare may be found in the Monserrate Room of Colombia's outstanding hotel, the Tequendama. From a menu of great choice, a dinner consisting of fruit compote, soup, sirloin steak with fried onions, potatoes and tomatoes, salad, ice cream and coffee costs just $2.40. All this, plus dancing to two wonderful orchestras. For breakfast, a choice of orange or papaya juice, tea, coffee or hot chocolate, hot toast, butter and marmalade is served in your room for 35 cents. In the Tequendama barbershop haircut, shampoo, shave, manicure can be had for the sum total of $1.80.

Shopping prices are about as low as the living expenses. Bargain buys in quality goods are the rule rather than the exception here. Emeralds—Colombia is the world's greatest supplier of these precious gems—can be bought at a fraction of their cost elsewhere. Native handicrafts such as woven fabric and leather work are comparatively cheap. Silver, gold and jewelry are available at considerable savings to the tourist.

Some 25 miles from Bogota is the village of Zipaquira, where the world famous Salt Cathedral is located. The workmen of a salt mine, active for the past 200 years, have built an enormous church in the deposit, several



The Fortress of San Felipe at La Santa Cruz is one of the most elaborate Spanish fortifications in the New World.



Cali, in the rich Cauca valley, is noted for its eight parks, old colonial buildings, and orchid plantations.

hundred feet underground. The Cathedral is some 250 feet high and almost 400 feet long, roughly the size of Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. It is a magnificent place with all the appointments of a major cathedral and regular congregation consisting of the mine workers and their families.

Golden masterpieces of ancient eras await visitors to Bogota's Gold Museum. The Museum's 41 showcases display the art and workmanship of Colombia's old Indian tribes, the only collection of its kind in the world. The Indians, unaware of the commercial value of gold, fashioned idols, breastplates, jewelry, masks and even everyday implements from the precious metal. Each piece was designed and produced in a style indicative of the period and tribe of its origin. Few persons visiting the Museum leave unawed by the art of long vanished civilizations.

Other points of interest in Bogota well worth a visit are the Simon Bolivar Villa, the Museum of Colonial

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46

Bogota, nation's capital, is seat of learning famous for its old buildings. Many date from the pre-Bolivar era.

Spectacular salt-mines are located at Las Salinas de Zipaquira, 30 miles from Bogota. Three miles in length, they include full-sized underground cathedral.

Funicular railway transports visitors to peak of Mount Monserrate and tiny white chapel 1,000 feet above Bogota.

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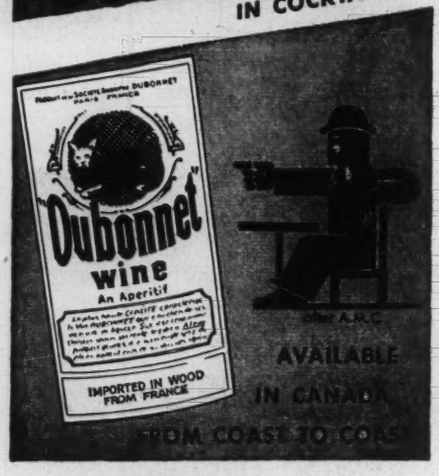

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Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

An Act of Statesmanship

PRIME MINISTER John Diefenbaker's decision to scrap the Arrow fighter plane may well go down in our history as the most courageous act of statesmanship by a Canadian leader in at least 30 years.

Nothing in the records of his two Liberal predecessors—Louis St. Laurent and Mackenzie King—can match the boldness of Diefenbaker's leadership on this controversial defence issue. St. Laurent, in all his years in office, never was called upon and never undertook to make such an unpopular decision. The only comparable dilemma faced by a Prime Minister in recent times was the conscription crisis that confronted Mackenzie King in World War II. King vacillated with a national plebiscite and with every conceivable legalistic delaying tactic until the country was in an uproar and the army overseas ran out of reserves. Yet he never could summon the courage to defy the voters of Quebec by making the decision that the hour and the national interest demanded.

King's conscription dilemma involved only the risk of alienating his political support in one province, Quebec. Diefenbaker's decision on the Arrow ran counter to the prevailing popular will and emotion in every part of the country. On practically every partisan political score, cancellation of the Arrow contract seemed certain to damage the Diefenbaker Government's prestige:

The Arrow plane had become a stirring symbol of Canadian technological achievement. Air experts (eagerly abetted by the A. V. Roe company's hard-working press agents) had persuaded Canadians that this homemade machine was the fastest, most advanced fighter plane in the world, as far ahead of other models, its backers said, "as a horse and buggy and a car."

—Collins in The Gazette, Montreal
"THE SLINGS AND ARROWS . . ."

The nation's taxpayers had invested more than $340 million—nearly a third of a whole year's income tax yield—in the Arrow's development. To abandon it at this stage would mean washing this vast sum and all the national effort it represented down the drain.

Cancelling the Arrow contract meant closing one of the country's biggest industrial plants, adding upwards of 15,000 workers to the already-swollen unemployment ranks.

There was no ready replacement for the Arrow in Canada's armament inventory. The alternative is the imperfect Bomarc missile, already considered obsolete by many experts and rated, even by its manufacturer, as only 50% effective. To scrap the proudly-built Canadian Arrow and replace it with a hit-or-miss U.S. gadget would lay Diefenbaker wide open to a double-barrelled opposition charge: he was not only weakening Canadian defences but was scuttling Canadian industry in favor of U.S. plants.

There were all these and many more political disadvantages for the Diefenbaker Government if it stopped the Arrow program. And balanced against them was

—Macpherson in the Toronto Daily Star
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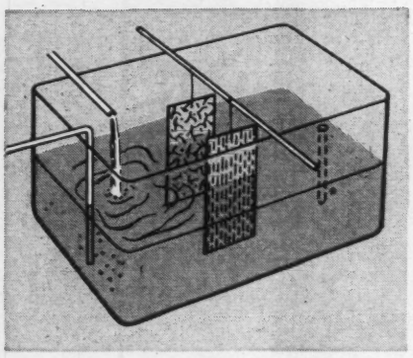

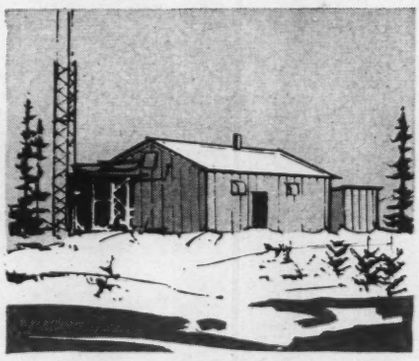

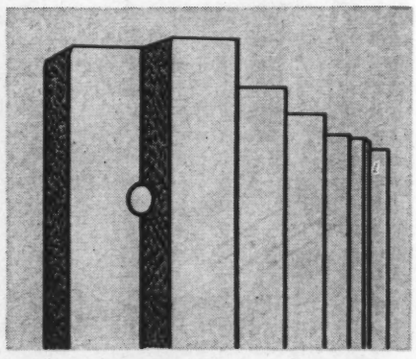

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not the faintest hope of any political gain. The Arrow project was not a prime responsibility of the Tory Government; it was launched by the Liberals and, if Diefenbaker had passively allowed it to continue to its inevitable conclusion as a financial and strategic disaster, it would have registered in the voters' minds as a Liberal, not a Tory, blunder.

To his everlasting credit, John Diefenbaker swept any such partisan political considerations aside. He and his cabinet reached the clear-headed conclusion that Canada's Arrow was out of date in the sputnik age.

In the day-long debate that followed announcement of the decision in Parliament, opposition speakers poured all the anticipated criticisms at the Government benches. The Liberals, while not disagreeing strongly with the scrapping of the Arrow, gloomed bitterly about the unemployment of the Avro workers. (Though none of the Liberal mourners came up with any practical solution to the problem). The CCF, in its recently-assumed role as spokesmen for the lunatic nationalists, ranted emotionally and senselessly about Canada's damaged sovereignty. Cried leather-lunged CCF Leader Hazen Argue: "Canada is not standing up to the United States."

Prime Minister Diefenbaker listened patiently to the tirade for more than four hours, did not rise to speak until late in the evening. Skillful and veteran politico that he is, Old Campaigner Diefenbaker could not resist the temptation to joust with the opposition on a partisan level; he read off newspaper clippings and flipped back in the records of past debates to point out inconsistencies and weaknesses in his critics' arguments. But John Diefenbaker's strongest defence of his action was packed into a single paragraph of his speech.

"Do not tell me," he said, "that it was an easy decision for the Government to make. Do not tell me that we did not have full realization that in taking this step there would be many who would condemn. Governments have responsibilities (and) must carry them out regardless of immediate popular reaction . . . I think that in the days ahead the Canadian people will more and more realize that we have taken a course that is the only one in accord with our responsibilities."

In the following few days Diefenbaker's forecast of eventual public acceptance of his unpopular decision began to look sound. Opposition carping tapered off and the strident press criticism that greeted the first announcement of the Arrow's end was generally followed with more sober second thoughts about the wisdom of the decision. Slowly Canadians seemed to be sensing that this had been an act of statesmanship, an all-too-rare occurrence in the partisan and timorous conduct of their affairs through recent decades.

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Records

by William Krehm

Bartok: Divertimento for String Orchestra. **Weiner:** Suite, Op. 18 (Hungarian Folk Dances), Antal Dorati conducting the Philharmonia Hungarica. *Epic LC 3513.*

This record brings us a well-known work of Bartok along with that of a lesser-known Hungarian, Leo Weiner, four years Bartok's junior. This invites some intriguing comparisons. Both works are inspired by Hungarian folk music, but what sets off the Bartok from the excellent Weiner work is not only his more radical technique. With the intuition of genius Bartok has somehow related his music to dim ancestral memories. Thus in the background of the opening theme you may detect the strumming of the horsehooves of the invading Magyar tribes, and there are yearning strains smoky with the flare of camp fires extinct these thousand years.

Puccini: Tosca. Antonietta Stella, soprano; Gianni Poggi, tenor; Giuseppe Taddei, baritone. Chorus and Orchestra of the Teatro di San Carlo di Napoli conducted by Tullio Serafin. *Columbia M2L 402.*

With its tale of blood and lust-ridden tyranny, Tosca on its first appearance struck many critics as far too frightful for the operatic stage. But in our day such themes have become familiar and housebroken. The crashing sulphurous opening chords that are identified with the Police Chief Scarpia could serve as an excellent musical nameplate for many an eminence of our own world; and the haunted motive that follows would do as a theme song for millions of refugees of our own generation.

On this disc Serafin has the beasts in Puccini's orchestra well on the leash. Taddei as Scarpia is outstanding—as forceful in his heavy gallantries as in the atmosphere of terror he exudes. Antonietta Stella makes a Tosca that is more impressive dramatically than vocally: her pitch at times is as temperamental as the character she portrays. Poggi in the role of Cavaradossi is shrill and edgy. But these are details. It is a disc that captures magnificently the presence of the stage action, and Serafin really puts Puccini's powerful melodrama through the juicer. Sound excellent.

Orlando di Lasso: Secular and Religious Choral Works. The Swabian and Grischkat Chorales, Hans Grischkat, conductor. *Vox — DL 380.*

Throughout the 16th century when the Lowlands were groaning under the Spanish heel, their musicians held the world in tribute. Since about 1400 musicians from the Netherlands had occupied the most coveted musical posts from Spain to Germany, from England to Italy. They fathered the national styles of half the countries of Europe; musicians of all lands sat apprenticed at their feet.

And if we except Ludwig van Beethoven, who with his Flemish ancestry might be considered a throwback, the crowning glory of this great line was Orlando di Lasso. He straddled all boundaries and all styles. He was the darling and the confidant of Popes and emperors, a prince among fellows and a fellow among princes. He wrote bawdy songs for mercenaries (*Matona mia cara* on this disc), French *chansons,* bumpkinish German ditties (*Audita nova* that begins as a mockery of his own motets and then breaks into a gluttonous table song).

Something of his great joy of life shows through in the luminous sonorities of his sacred motets. A really austere and ashen piety—comparable to that of his great contemporary Palestrina—overtook him only with the infirmities of old age. This excellent disc represents a cross section in four tongues of the creative genius who more than anyone else sums up the Renaissance in music. Sound good.

Maureen Forrester, Contralto. Schumann: Frauenliebe und Leben, Op. 42 (Women's Life and Love). Brahms: Gestillte Sehnsucht, Op. 91 No. 1 (Longing and Rest) Geistliches Wiegenlied, Op. 91, No. 2 (Cradle Song of the Virgin) Zigeunerlieder, Op. 103 (Gypsy Songs) *RCA-Victor LM-2275.*

With John Newmark at the piano and Otto Joachim, Viola, Maureen Forrester's art dazzles with a double glow. Her voice has an incredibly rich nap of tonal beauty, and when her heart is in a song, she can scale great interpretative heights. The combination of the two can stay your breath with the thrill of an ideal encountered in the flesh. On this disc her singing of Schumann's cycle of womanly life and love has the immediacy of an ecstatic personal experience. Some of the Gypsy songs I find less convincing. Miss Forrester comes nearer than any one else to filling the place of the late Kathleen Ferrier. Recording good.

Brahms: Piano Concerto No. 2. Gilels with the Chicago Symphony under Reiner. *RCA Victor LM-2219.*

Khachaturian: Violin Concerto **Saint-Saens:** Havanaise. Kogan with Boston Symphony under Monteux. *LM-2220.*

Significant releases of American performances by two great Soviet artists who happen to be brothers-in-law. The Kogan is the blackest magic, but Gilels's Brahms strikes me at times as theatrical rather than deep.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"So YOU WERE in Istanbul," said Tom, looking at the photos. "Did you visit St. Sofia?"

"Of course," replied Ted. "Its mosaic is wonderful. But there was another mosque with the floors all paved in what looked like solid gold square tiles, all the same size."

"I guess they don't let many tourists see that," Tom laughed. "Might get ideas!"

"Well, they only let me into two of its rooms," Ted told him. "The smaller was rectangular, all in those tiles. Six hundred and sixty-seven of them on the floor." He scratched his head.

"I forget the number on the other floor, which was square, but anyway the difference between the two was just seven times the number of my hotel room."

Tom chuckled. "You sure notice the queerest things," he commented. "But you did tell me you were on the third floor so I imagine your number was in the three hundreds."

That was all the information they required, so you may be able to figure out the number of Ted's room. (96)

Answer on Page 52

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

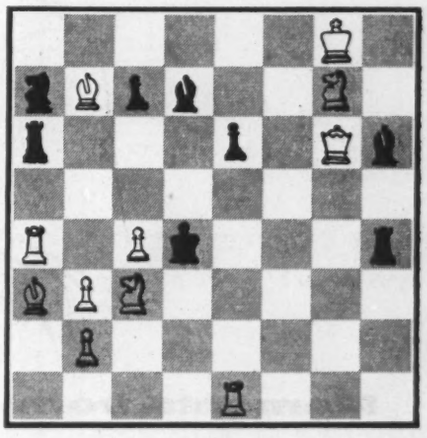
KNOWLEDGE OF OPENING pitfalls and traps has value. Bobby Fischer, 15 year old American champion, will agree with that. He surprised veteran Samuel Reshevsky with his astuteness in this department, in the recent U.S. Championship. Young Fischer's retention of his title was helped not a little by this important, if rather fortuitous, victory over his chief rival.

White: R. Fischer, Black: S. Reshevsky. 1.P-K4, P-QB4; 2.Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3.P-Q4, PxP; 4.KtxP, P-KKt3; 5.Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 6.B-K3, Kt-B3; 7.B-QB4, Castles; 8.B-Kt3, Kt-QR4?; 9.P-K5!, Kt-K1; 10. BxPch!!, KxB; 11.Kt-K6!, PxKt (or KxKt; 12.Q-Q5ch, K-B4; 13.P-KKt4ch, etc.); 12. QxQ with a winning advantage.

A copy of "25 Traps in the Chess Openings Worth Knowing" (2nd Series), may be obtained on request, enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Solution of Problem No. 213 (Bettmann). Key, 1.R-Q7.

Problem No. 214, by L. A. Issaiev. White mates in two. (11 + 8)



Putting on the Green?

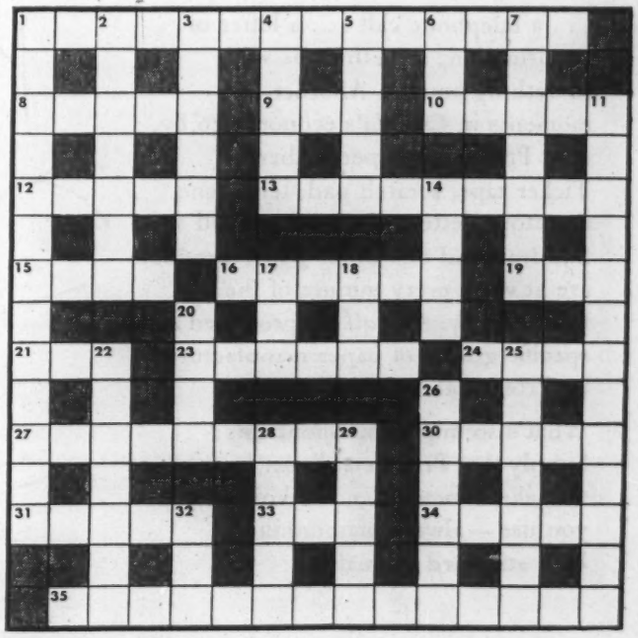
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 A gem of a place. (3, 7, 4)
8 Appeared in connection with the dawn's light in a national song. (5)
9 Big time in the Old Town. (3)
10 Subtle pervasive quality peculiar to a Roman nose? (5)
12 A Gothic arch has nothing to give. (5)
13 Does no man care about these mountains of 1A? (9)
15 Naturally it will take Ireland to produce it. (4)
16, 27. How Pat explained the loss of his untamable temper in song? (2, 4, 5, 4)
19 It takes two, it seems, to start one kind of ulcer. (3)
21, 1D. Why some women, not necessarily Irish, take to broadcasting? (3, 3, 4, 2, 4)
23 This may result in changing an overcoat in 1A. (6)
24 It takes little credit to get credit. (4)
27 See 16
30 Clear view of an Irish county. (5)
31 One way to raise the spirits. (5)
33 See 18
34 A cost Puccini found profitable. (5)
35 It's taking a chance to have a drink of liquor after "lights out". (1, 4, 2, 3, 4)

DOWN

1 See 21
2 Sooner be this than 8. (7)
3 Some ..... and some may haw
But this is not within the law! (6)
4 Instrumental to Rebecca at the Well? (5)
5 The Irish washerwoman washes the best kind. (5)
6 He is the whole army, in brief, of 15. (3)
7 It shouldn't be difficult to shoot this animal on the spot. (7)
11 It gives encouragement to an Irishman at the rear. (1, 3, 2, 3, 4)
14 Send it over. (4)
17 The "ayes" have it, naturally. (3)
18, 33. Fuchs recently experienced a taste of this period. (3-3)
20 Ugh! That's the end of him! (4)
22 A bear without a head has nothing on us. (7)
25 The graveyard of ships? (4, 3)
26 Cyst he cut up with a blade. (6)
28 O.K! A mixed type of animal. (5)
29 Bounce politely. (5)
32 It returns about four in 12. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Every inch a king
10 Hundred
11 Alberto
12 Regal
13 Elms
14 Calf
16 Across
18 Bad loser
20 Declaims
22 Bamboo
25 Note
26 Nero
27 Booth
29 Puccini
30 Balloon
31 Youth movements

DOWN

2 Vinegar
3 Rural
4 Indeed
5 Crab meat
6 Abbé
7 Inroads
8 Good-for-nothing
9 Short and snappy
15 Plea
17 Soap
19 Impetigo
21 Catechu
23 Blow-out
24 Gobble
27 Belle
28 Fish (463)

Moments from Canada's Economy

The ticker tape taps out a message . . . notes are scribbled on a scratch pad . . . a telephone call . . . a letter of confirmation; something is sold, something bought. Another few moments in Canada's economy go by. And Provincial Paper is there. Ticker tape, scratch pad, telephone directory, letter paper—these and a hundred and one other paper products are at work every minute of the business day. And *all* are produced from specific grades of paper manufactured by Provincial.

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Youth Finds a Way

Modern writers claim that the discovery of sex is now more thorough than it once was. Three novels that deal with sex in a curiously national vein.

THE DISCOVERY OF SEX is a favorite theme for novelists. It is not particularly new: in her own decorous way Jane Austen wrote about it in *Pride and Prejudice* and even Thomas Hardy, pessimist that he was, made its complications the theme of almost half his novels.

Modern writers do claim, however, that the discovery is more thorough now than it once was and that it occurs earlier. *Lolita* has shown the vicious side of such early discovery and Francoise Sagan has three times demonstrated how disillusioning it can be.

Three novels to hand this week deal with this discovery of sex in what, curiously enough, seems to be a national vein. The first is *Young Love* by Johannes Allen, which is translated by Naomi Walford from the Danish. The second is *Cricket Smith* by Monte Linkletter, a story which depends heavily on its midwestern American background. The third is *Walk Through the Valley* by Edward McCourt, a Canadian writer who lives in Saskatoon.

Johannes Allen is by far the most skilful of these three writers and he sets out to document the physical and psychological ravages inflicted on a girl between her sixteenth and nineteenth birthday. The story is in the first person and begins bluntly: "A person can alter completely in just a few months, and that is what happened to me. I grew up from a little girl to a mature woman—and beyond, if that's possible!"

This direct approach is the key to the whole novel which is economical and spare in its writing with a minimum of plot details. Indeed, a one point, having given details of her clothes, the writer says: "Do you need these details to form a picture of me and to understand how it was that so much happened to me at that time? I think so. We are going to have the truth and that's all part of it".

Helen's story is the classically simple one: she falls violently in love with a boy, thinking that she is the only girl for him. After a blissful two or three weeks at the seaside, with daily trips to a secluded nook in the dunes, she finds that he is not concerned just with her. Other girls' bathing dresses have been hung out to dry on the same bushes as hers.

On the rebound from the beach, she lands straight in the arms of a trumpet player. After sharing his ecstasy, she is again left lovelorn when the trumpeter goes off to the south of France with an orchestra.

In conventional nineteenth century terms, she has, even though still unmarried, lost the greatest treasure a woman has. In twentieth century Danish terms she has merely made the minimum contribution to growing up that a girl of her age can make. At nineteen she now knows what she wants, has no illusions about men, and can look on the future with a clear and detached eye.

The atmosphere is astringent, clean and (for all practical purposes) sterile. *Young Love* reflects, therefore, that maturity and sophistication which Europeans, particularly north Europeans, are often said to have—a maturity which makes one agree with Helen when she says: "Childhood is lost to me. I don't really know whether I ever had one".

Cricket Smith certainly knows whether he had one. He is in the main tradition of Huckleberry Finn, though the twentieth century has made some changes. As he says on the very first page "A parsonage nephew has got to go to church as often as any full-blooded P.K. (parsonage kid), and he gets the same advice, namely don't smoke, don't drink, don't swear, and don't chase the deacons' daughters". He confesses, in reply, that "I never did get the tobacco habit, nor smoke much, nor drink beer stronger than root, but I always had a hard time staying away from the deacons' daughters . . . Let a girl give me the glad eye and I was a goner".

The parsonage where Cricket lives belongs to the Third Reformed church of Coon Hill, Iowa, a village on the bend of a river and in the kind of countryside where any red-blooded American boy, even though he be born in New York or Chicago, really wants to be.

There Cricket plays "three mitts", a complicated form of baseball, the rules of which are built round the circumstances that the gang only have three gloves between them. There he goes to Sunday school, to young people's fellowship (the Crusaders) and to church twice on Sunday.

From the Jacket: "Cricket Smith".

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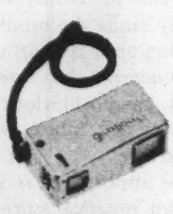

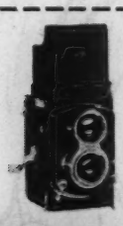

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There his friends take him off to swim in the swimming hole, to create hell amongst the girls at the Joan of Arc picnic and to skate on the old quarry.

Like the meals of the vegetarian spinster who has a platonic crush on the parson, this book is wholesome. The girls are all sensible, fun-loving but pure; the boys are all hell-raisers, avoiders of duty and drinkers of root beer, but not in any sense delinquent. Even when Fatso Lumly persuades two of the prettier girls at school to do a coochy cooch performance in his basement (tickets a nickel apiece) it is only the adults who see any harm in it.

The extraordinary thing, therefore, is that as Cricket gradually emerges from adolescence, he finds his dream girl and steps far enough out of the American childhood dream to get her pregnant. The girl is immediately sent away from Coon Hill to relatives.

The last chapter of *Cricket Smith* begins: "There lives now in a city to the north, Cedar Rapids, one Reverend Twiggs, pastor of a west-side church since his resignation was unanimously accepted, a couple of years ago, by a church board to the south. And with this preacher lives a wholesomer, politer and more thoughtful boy than any you've met so far in this epistle". But somehow this ending isn't right. Pregnancy and pranks are a queer mixture. It's like an ice-cream soda with anchovies at the bottom.

Walk through the Valley by Edward McCourt also has an ending which shatters an otherwise well-devised book. McCourt's story is of a boy growing up on the Canadian prairies, the son of an Irish immigrant called Dermot Troy. Michael, and Sheila his sister, love the prairies; they love their homestead; they love the wild Irish stories and legends which their father tells them. In a more befittingly sober Canadian way, *Walk Through the Valley* gives the typical life of a boy in Alberta some years ago. Michael does his chores, goes hunting through the coulees and woodlots, and is a little frightened by the dank and densely grown valleys running up into the hills a fair distance from his father's land.

His feelings for the countryside, his awareness of his mother's difficulties in living with his father and his growing consciousness of his father's less engaging qualities are all well drawn.

But Mr. McCourt cannot invent a plot and in the middle of this sensitive portrayal, we are suddenly thrust into a melodramatic, very silly story about whisky runners who shoot people down in cold blood. One of them, even more improbably, make Sheila fall in love with him. Over the protests of her mother, he then takes her out to the local dance hall and keeps her out all night.

In the end, Blaze Corrigal, the whisky runner, shoots a man, and the police ask

Dermot Troy to lead them to the murderer. In a sudden upsurge of Irish romanticism (which puts law authorities always in the wrong and even murderers, by implication, in the right), Dermot Troy leads the policemen to the wrong place, so that Blaze, with two murders on his hands, can get away to the United States—an ending I find dramatically poor and morally shocking.

But the problem of how to manage inherited national prejudices in a new country is Canada's peculiar dilemma. Mr. McCourt equates it with the problems of promiscuity and unwanted pregnancy in other countries. Maybe he is right in principle, but his novel suffers by comparison when he puts his principle into practice.

Young Love, by Johannes Allen (Translated by Naomi Walford) pp. 167—*Clarke Irwin—$2.75.*

Cricket Smith, by Monte Linkletter—pp. 308—*Musson—$3.95.*

Walk Through the Valley, by Edward McCourt—pp. 222—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.*

Short Reviews

My Story, by Mary Astor—pp. 332—illustrations—*Doubleday—$4.50.*

Starts off dismayingly, for Miss Astor wrote it as part of her cure by, and conversion to, Roman Catholicism. But it is not a proselytizing work, nor is it self-pitying or sentimental. Dominating parents made Miss Astor a great star of the screen, but warped her emotional life until she was brought to deep misery and disintegration. But she repaired her life by faith and efforts which command respect and hold our attention. B.E.N.

A Lattice For Momos, by R. G. Everson, drawings by Colin Haworth—pp. 58—*Contact Press—$2.00.*

The Quality Of Halves, by Marya Fiamengo — pp. 41 — *Klanak Press — North Burnaby, B.C.*

These recent little volumes of Canadian verse are both pleasant reading, though very different in tone.

Mr. Everson's poems are witty and epigrammatic, with the detached insouciant air of the practised dilettante. His book is pleasing to the eye with its delightful illustrations.

Miss Fiamengo's symbolic poems show a strong influence of "Old" Yeats, and a curious but happy blend of Canadian visual images and European myth. It is the more important book of the two. M.A.H.

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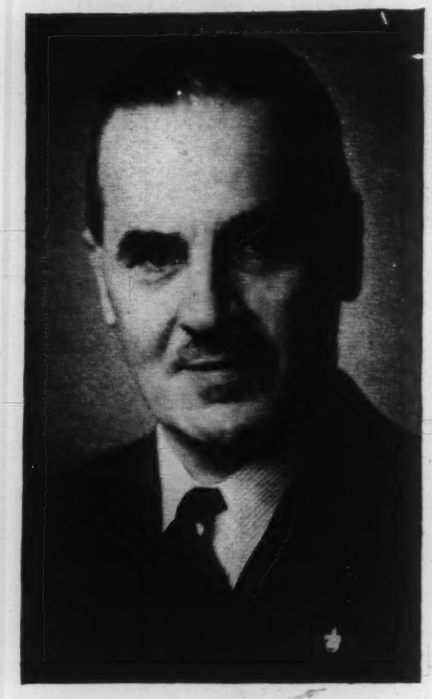

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on January 27, Major General A. E. Walford, C.B., C.B.E., MM., E.D., was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Canadian Vickers Limited.

Major General Walford has had a distinguished military career and is well known in financial and commercial circles, being Treasurer and Director of Henry Morgan & Co. Limited, President of Morgan Trust Co., Director of Morgan Realties Limited, Excelsior Life Insurance Company, Triarch Corporation and other Canadian Corporations.

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NOTICE OF 300th DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1959 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of March, 1959.

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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

The Living-Room Window

NOT LONG AGO the executive in charge of one of the larger television dramatic programs issued a list of the criteria that would govern the choice of productions during the year. They were, Stature, Theme, Broad Appeal, Practicality, and Balance.

This sounded promising until one started to examine the small print. Then it turned out that Stature meant something vaguely equated with quality and quite unrelated to scale. Thus production of "Lear" couldn't be included, because its overtoppling stature might upset the basis of Broad Appeal. Under Theme, the program was prepared to handle any subject that dealt with the American way of life in terms compatible with the standards of the American living room. Practicality, that meant nothing more than adaptation to the physical limitations of the screen, and Balance the most acceptable distribution of comedy, tragedy and melodrama. Considering that this policy excluded even more dramatic territory than it covered, it often succeeded brilliantly. But it didn't turn up any strikingly original material.

What are the living-room standards as indicated by the ratings? Apparently the living-room clientele enjoys pictures which show American families living in a high state of material comfort, (The American way of life). Then on its idealistic side it also likes pictures which prove that material comfort isn't everything and money doesn't bring happiness.

"Ten Little Indians": Nina Foch.

It can tolerate any amount of violence, leading up to and including murder, but it takes a firm hand against drug addiction and moral turpitude. It dislikes stories dealing with desegregation, strikes or any threat of Communism that can't be handled by Philbrick of the FBI. It has lost its taste for war pictures and doesn't want to be reminded in any way that its government is spending 59 cents out of every dollar on national defence. It is happiest with television versions of such

"Velvet Alley": Carney and Nielsen.

popular favorites as "Wonderful Town", "Harvey", "Kiss Me Kate", "Ten Little Indians", and even "What Every Woman Knows".

This means that any original dramatic talent is likely to be trapped in an interlocking system from which there is no escape. The ratings control the advertising agencies, the agencies work on the sponsors, the sponsors keep a firm hold on the elbow of the writer, and the writer, if he is wise, keeps an eye on the living-room screen.

This seems to be true of even the most original of television's younger dramatists, including Rod Serling. Author Serling is an angry young man who is also one of television's most articulate critics. Yet when he came to write a play ("The Velvet Alley") describing the destructive pressures that entertainment puts on creativity, he turned out a piece of work almost ideally adapted to conventional living-room standards.

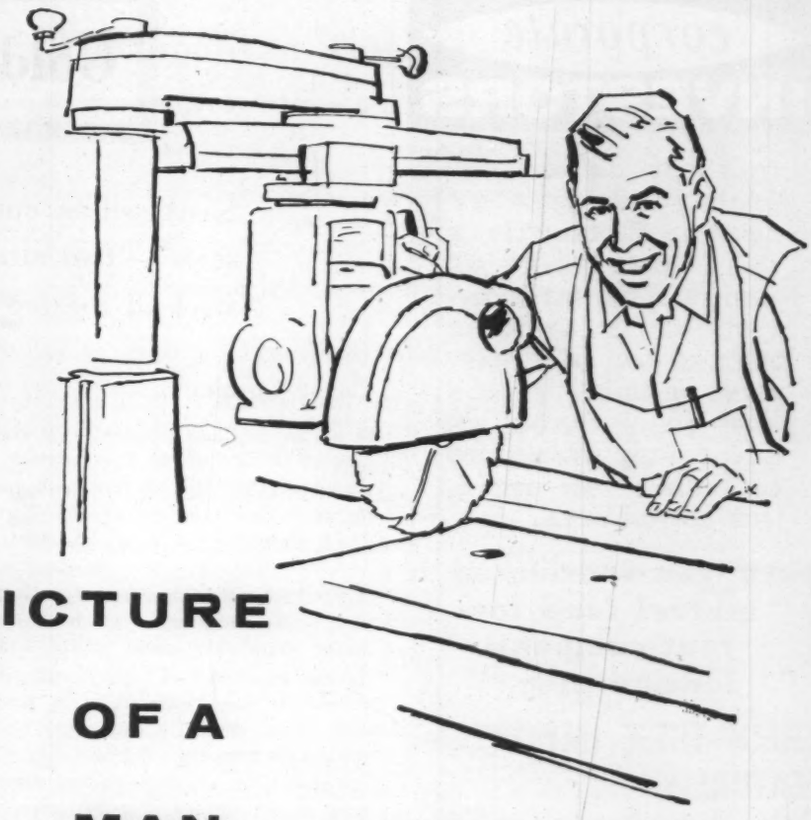
His hero, a hitherto unrecognized writer,

"Wonderful Town": Rosalind Russell.

makes success overnight and is whisked off to Hollywood and rushed into production. In no time he owns a car, a house, a swimming pool, etc., and this is fine since all of us enjoy watching a poor but worthy character come into the American way of life on a staggering scale. Presently however success goes to his head and he loses his character, his friend, his wife (though not significantly, his talent); and this is fine too, since it proves that money can't bring happiness. In other words, the author of "Patterns", setting out to prove that Hollywood, and television, work for a writer's destruction, uses exactly the pattern that Hollywood and television prescribe.

"The Velvet Alley" was presented on "Playhouse 90"; and "Playhouse 90" has also deteriorated significantly during the current season. True to its conception of "stature" it has presented television versions of the work of Faulkner, Conrad and Henry James (most of which often looked crowded and jostled on the little screen) —but it has offered little that is original or contemporary. At its best it has conformed faithfully to the best of the living-room criteria. At its worst it has fallen a good deal below them; e.g. in "A Quiet Game of Cards" which was deplored as revealing a "sick society", though actually it seemed to reveal nothing more than a state of quiet desperation in the story department.

"If we go on as we are now," Edward R. Murrow warned not long ago in a speech before the Radio Television News Directors Asociation, "we are protecting the American public from any real contact with the menacing world that squeezes in upon us." Mr. Murrow was urging the need for more, and more enlightening, news and documentary broadcasts, but his remarks apply quite as aptly to the drama department. If the living-room window were to be opened even a little on the menacing and intruding world the results might disturb tranquility. But they would probably be a lot more stimulating.



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Short selling, curb trading and exchange seats — Two attractive oils — Touting a stock at the top — The uranium outlook.

Coast Copper

Is a flier in Coast Copper to be recommended in view of the strong tone of the copper market? Why is this stock quoted on the "curb" section of the Toronto Stock Exchange. — L. S., Quebec City.

Although Coast Copper has enjoyed many nice price swings upon which the wide-awake shareholder could realize, and although the chance of further such swings is not to be deprecated, it is possible only to recommend a cautionary attitude toward the company's shares.

Coast is a situation seldom encountered in the history of public companies and reflects, as few other things could, the wheels-within-wheels aspect of some corporate activities. The only thing standing between the company and bankruptcy is the willingness of Consolidated Smelters, its chief shareholder, and also its principal creditor, to keep it alive.

The company has authorized and issued 200,000 shares and $750,000 debentures, the back interest on which had by the end of 1957 increased outstanding debts to $1.27 million whereas there was only about $22,000 in current assets.

The property — on Vancouver Island — has been idle since 1931, and it is just possible that Smelters' reluctance to wind up the company reflects a belief in the future of the claims. These might revert to an open status if the company were wound up, although they could be offered for sale as part of the assets, and Smelters would be free to bid on them. But whether Smelters, which is a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Railway, would choose to buy them from a company it controls, is something else again. In the meantime, it can effectively hold the claims by keeping Coast alive.

In the last analysis, a decision to buy or to retain Coast shares appears to be depend largely on the speculator's appraisal of the merits of the property. If he thinks the property warrants Smelters continued support, he will buy Coast or retain it if already held. If he thinks otherwise, he will sell, providing he's a shareholder. There is little point in thinking in terms of a possible short sale because the chances are the stock is none too easy to borrow.

The curb section of the Toronto Stock Exchange is composed of securities of companies which have not applied for listing. The name "curb" owes its origins to the fact that stock trading throughout the world appears to have started out in a casual basis on the street or "curb." In some cities this led to street transactions by a cluster of traders who received signals from clerks and clients stationed at the windows of buildings facing the street. Elaborate sets of signals were developed.

In deference to its origins, this financial community is still known as the street. It is also interesting to note that indoor trading was originally around a table at which each member had a chair. Thus a stock exchange membership continues to be called a "seat."

B.A. and Imperial

How do B.A. Oil and Imperial Oil shares look? — M. W., Vancouver.

There appear to be attractions in both B.A. and Imperial, especially since they can be purchased substantially below their 1957 highs whereas the rank and file of industrials have appreciated in value in the interval.

Both are integrated companies and can be discussed against the common background of Canada's oil industry.

So far only about 3,000,000,000 barrels of crude-oil reserves has been proven in Canada and resources are estimated at 10 times this amount. This estimated 30,000,000,000 barrels is almost as much as the existing reserves in the United States, where consumption is outrunning discovery, and where reserves are the equivalent of only about 10 times prevailing annual production. The forecast is for demand to show a 33% increase in the next decade.

In consequence, Canadian production is expected to expand to fill prospective demand from the U.S., although this market is currently overshadowed by foreign competition. But this competition seems to reflect short-lived factors such as cut-rate tanker shipping plus an understandable human tendency to pump as much foreign crude as possible out of the

ground before the governments of the producing countries demand a bigger share of the cake.

Another bullish factor is the prospective growth of natural gas-consumption in eastern Canada, permitting the owners of gas reserves to convert a locked-in asset into a revenue-producing one, and encouraging oil exploration because of the possibility of encountering the now valuable gas as a secondary prize.

From the foregoing it is apparent that companies with oil in the ground, ample land holdings, transportation, refining and marketing systems within the one organization are well placed to capitalize the future possibilities inherent in the petroleum industry, both exportwise and domestic marketwise. It is recommended that the investor consider the overall position in the case of both Imperial and B.A. rather than current operating figures although ample data is available to delight the most assiduous figure filbert.

New Hosco

A friend of mine touted New Hosco to me last summer around its high of $7 or so and in a weak moment I climbed aboard. If I were to sell now, I would lose 80% of the price paid. Of course, I keep hoping it will stage a recovery to the price at which I got in. In the meantime, the thought of averaging down by buying more stock at 20% of the cost of my present commitment, which would let me get out even if the stock bulged to $4 or so, keeps coming back like a song. If the stock goes up, I will kick myself for not getting in now but I haven't enough confidence in my judgment to act. What do you think I should do? — K. F., Montreal.

Well for one thing you should cease listening to tips. And don't blame any one else. You're the guilty one, and any one with a friend who would tout him into a stock at the top doesn't need any enemies.

The decision facing you is whether you can afford to have a speculative position in New Hosco at its recent price. To continue to hold it is the same thing as buying. This reflects a truism, which is frequently wasted on the punter for speculative profits, but it holds good whether the stock he owns is selling for one hundred times or only one hundredth of the price paid.

Surface drilling at New Hosco's property in Allard-Mattagami area of Quebec has indicated 1,600,000 tons of 2.53% copper plus another 168,800 tons grading 2.17% copper. It is estimated that the deposit ranks as ore — another name for material which can be worked commercially. The term "commercial ore" so fre-

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quently encountered in mining reporting is redundant.

New Hosco's consulting geologist estimates that the quantity of ore indicated warrants underground exploration of the main sections of the deposit and development for a specified length of 600 feet. He has projected an operating profit of $7.4 million based on 30-cent copper, or $4.65 ton. It is estimated that additional profits of $1.4 million could result from the zinc content of the ore in a period of favorable metal prices.

Placing the property in production on the basis of 800 tons a day would require an estimated $4 million plus construction of a railway or allweather highway from the property. It should also be noted that net profit after the expiration of the three-year period of income-tax exemption which new mines enjoy would be substantially less than operating profit.

It will, of course, be recognized that the market valuation of the company takes into account the chance of the ground being richer than presently indicated. If the company goes on to become another Quemont, some shareholders may be patting themselves on the back for their prescience.

Overanticipation is as old as the stock market.

Uranium Stocks

Could one justifiably speculate in uranium stocks at this point? — E. A., Edmonton.

The time to buy a fur coat is in the summertime when they are a drug on the market. Selective uraniums may be bought now at low prices in relation to their potential because they are unfashionable.

Note the qualification of "selective." Any commitment in uraniums should be preceded by a study of relative production costs, ore reserves, capacity and chances of making additional ore. Producers with the lowest costs will have the best chance of continuity during the hungry period which industry factors anticipate from the end of 1963, when government purchase contracts expire, until the late 60's or early 70's.

It should, of course, be realized that the industry is highly speculative, and will so remain until world requirements overtake demand, in 11 or 12 years. In the meantime, the period from 1963 until the tide turns will probably see capacity outrunning demand by three to one. And some producers may have to suspend operations.

Some observers think the governments of the western world will want to keep the uranium-mining industry, whose existence it precipitated, alive. Opinions like this are no better than their sustaining facts.

From the long-term viewpoint one can not be too bearish on uranium, with its possibilities of revolutionizing the use of energy in many areas, and as the problems associated with a switchover to this unique material from other forms of energy are solved.

Dominion Bridge

What is the outlook for Dominion Bridge? — M. P., Winnipeg.

Dominion Bridge is engaged in heavy-steel fabrication and related lines, which are subject to cyclical demand. It has much to gain from a resurgence of construction of large bridges, office and apartment buildings, etc. Tonnage of uncompleted work on hand at Oct. 31, 1958, the end of its fiscal year, was considerably below a year earlier. New orders booked in the fiscal year were the lowest of any since 1954 and substantially less than work completed. But the company enjoyed a good year reporting in with a net profit of $2.44 a share versus $3.13 a share the previous year.

Price-earnings ratio is low and the $1 dividend appears to be amply protected. For this reason, as well as the substantial equity of the stock, it has attractions for the investor seeking some return on his money whilst awaiting anticipated long-term appreciation. The company has a valuable position staked out in the expanding economy of this country.

In Brief

Why was Canadian Javelin reorganized into an American corporation and its head office moved to New York?—T. C., Toronto.

Probably because of its American sponsorship and the extent to which its paper was placed in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

What's the status of Asnazu? — B. A., Hamilton.

Readying to wind up at last report.

Anything new at Lake Dufault?—C.H., Kingston.

More drilling slated for this perennial prospect.

How's Siscoe Mines making out?—P. N., Winnipeg.

Still eking out an existence from its silver property.

When will Steep Rock pay a dividend?—M. R., Vancouver.

Shouldn't be too far away now.

Is there any stock of Lowphos ore on the market?—B. G., Halifax.

This is not a public company.

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending April 14, 1959, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

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The dividend will be payable April 15, 1959, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 18th day of March, 1959. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH, Secretary.

Toronto, February 12, 1959.

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Your Taxes

By Garfield P. Smith, CA

Estate Tax Act

ONE OF THE FEATURES of the new Estate Tax Act which differs considerably from the treatment accorded under the old Act, is the computation of the tax applicable in the case of persons dying domiciled outside of Canada. Although a new method had been introduced in computing the tax applicable, it is new only in so far as it applies to estates, but it has been copied from a feature of the Income Tax Act which has been in existence for a good many years.

Under the Income Tax Act, certain payments to non-residents, such as dividends, interest and rent are generally subject to a 15% withholding tax at the source. That is the amount of tax applicable, and no deduction is made for expenses or personal exemptions. This apparently, has worked out very well for income tax purposes, and the 15% rate has now been applied in computing the tax on estates. Where a person was domiciled outside of Canada immediately prior to his death, then only such part of his estate as was situated in Canada at the time of his death is subject to the Federal Estate tax. The tax is computed at 15% of the value of his property, and no deduction is permitted for personal "exemptions" or for general debts of the deceased. There is an exception to this rule, however, in that where a debt is secured against any of the Canadian property, that debt would be deductible in computing the aggregate net value of the property in Canada.

Where a citizen of a foreign country is employed in Canada as an officer or servant of his country, and he has acquired a home in Canada for his residence, such home will be exempt from the Federal Estate tax if, up to the time of his death, he was required by his duties to reside in Canada. This provision applies only where the other country grants similar relief to Canadians employed in that country by the Government of Canada.

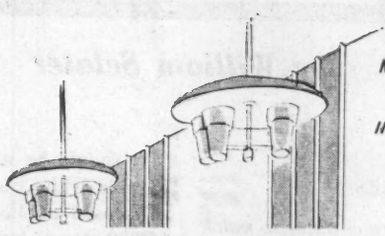
The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec each have Succession Duties acts, so that in some cases tax is levied at both the Federal and Provincial levels. Where any property has been taxed in either of these Provinces, then relief is granted from the Federal tax by way of a tax credit of 50% of the tax otherwise payable on such property.

Where the Canadian portion of the estate does not exceed $5,000 the estate is exempt from Federal tax. Where the amount exceeds $5,000, the tax applicable will be reduced, if necessary, so that the value of the estate after payment of the Federal tax will not be less than $5,000. For example, the tax on an estate of $5,100 at 15% would be $765. As the balance of the estate would be less than $5,000 after the payment of this tax, the tax payable is only $100. If the value of the estate in Canada were $10,000, the full amount would be subject to a tax of 15%, with no deduction.

In order to determine the value of the Canadian portion of the estate, it is necessary to know the "situs" or situation of the property of the estate. Accordingly, the Act sets forth several rules to be used in determining situs for purposes of the Act. For example, if "A" in England owes $10,000 to "B" in the United States, what is the situs of the debt? The Act provides that the debt is deemed to be situated in the place where the debtor was ordinarily resident at the time of death, or, where the debtor is a corporation, then in the place where the corporation is incorporated. The situs of the debt in this case, therefore, would be England.

Money payable on a policy of insurance effected on the life of the deceased, is deemed to be situated at the place where the deceased was domiciled at the time of his death. Funds on deposit with a branch office of a bank are deemed to be situated where the branch office of the bank is located. Government bonds in bearer form are deemed to be situated in the place where they were physically located at the time of death. Government registered bonds are deemed to be situated at the place of registration. These are only some of the rules set forth in the Act for determining situs of property.

Although, in general, the Estate Tax Act uses terminology that is common throughout the Income Tax Act, the legislators have still seen fit to use "domicile" as the basis of taxation rather than "residence" as is used in the Income Tax Act. Residence relates to where you happen to be living at the time, whereas domicile is the place you look to as being your home, and where you intend some day to return. The concepts of domicile and residence are rather involved, but the above is a somewhat brief general distinction. A man born in Canada may have lived outside of Canada for 50 years and could still be domiciled in Canada, although he is obviously not resident in Canada.



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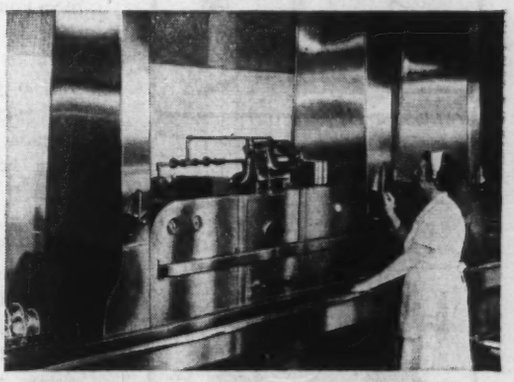
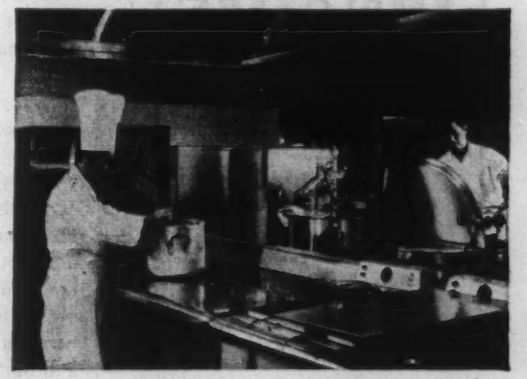


Nickel-containing stainless steel is used in commercial dish-washing machines to withstand corrosive detergents.

Milk dispensers and refrigerators made of nickel-containing stainless steel, inside and out, protect the purity of foods.



Kitchens of modern restaurants use nickel-containing stainless steel soup kettles, pots, pans, sinks and counter tops.

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Insurance

by William Sclater

Varied Auto Rates

Why is it that the auto rates differ so much in different places? Isn't there some sort of averaging system involved to share the cost equally?—D.H., Brandon, Man.

Cost of auto insurance depends on number and cost of accidents and premium is rated in accordance with the hazard. If you live in a big city where auto traffic is often bumper to bumper and accidents are common you pay higher rate for the additional hazard. The driver who lives in a small town or rural area, where the hazard is not so great, pays a lower rate and for this purpose there are 44 rating areas in Canada to keep premium rate in approximate accord with the hazards in these areas.

Other factors affecting rates include your age group. The "under 25's" have the worst driving records so they pay higher rates. Business or pleasure use of your car is another factor. You are allowed a discount on your driving record. Most insurers will grant you a 35% discount off the prevailing rate for third party liability if you are accident-free for three years. For two years you get 20% discount and 10% for one year accident-free. As more and more cars come on our roads and more people use cars for travel the hazard rises, cost of repairs rises and with them auto rates.

Travel Accidents

I have a policy of insurance with an American company which pays $5,000 for loss of life etc. for which a premium of $6 a year is charged and which includes other benefits for injuries or death sustained while a passenger in land or water conveyance; in air flight or while driving or riding in passenger auto. I get this as a member of a certain club. Is this a good company and good coverage? — A.C., Montreal.

This is typical of a blanket policy coverage of all the members of a particular group. The company issuing the policy is quite reliable and the coverage is quite good as far as it goes. It pays a schedule of stated indemnities for accidental death, dismemberment and loss of sight. There is also a hospital indemnity of $8 per diem and operating room and anesthetic fees.

It should be noted that the indemnities payable while travelling as a passenger in a licensed public carrier are scaled from $5,000 down, but the amounts paid while driving or riding as a passenger in a passenger car are scaled down from a top of $1,000. If you are interested in accident coverage this could be supplemented by a good portal to portal policy for travel from any of the big casualty underwriters.

Safety Deposit Boxes

What are the costs, period of coverage and conditions governing insurance of Security Deposit Boxes against loss of contents. Where my box is located the liability of the renting corporation is to exercise ordinary diligence only.—E.M., Toronto.

Spate of recent publicity in Ontario focussed attention on the vulnerability of safety deposit boxes in some instances. Many people saw their lifesavings of anything from five to $50,000 and more disappear in these robberies and, unless they had insurance they were the losers. In addition many companies lost much more substantial amounts that totalled the losses in millions of dollars.

In most cases you should definitely insure a safety deposit box to protect the contents and there are two separate forms of coverage. One is a straight burglary and robbery coverage which protects the contents against these two hazards only and does not include fire, mysterious disappearance or other perils. The other form is the Broad All-Risks Form of coverage which includes practically all perils except the risk of war and the possibility you might rob yourself. Cost of these coverages depends entirely on the location and type of protection afforded by the vault concerned.

The most inexpensive safety deposit boxes to insure are naturally those in the head offices of the large banks. There the rate for burglary and robbery coverage would be 40 cents per $1,000 of coverage per annum and, because of the elaborate alarm and watchman systems in force would rate discounts amounting to at least 20 cents. This in turn would reduce the premium rate to 20 cents per $1,000. For the broad all-risks form of coverage in that location you would add 30 cents per

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$1,000 for a total premium of 50 cents per $1,000 per annum.

At the other end of the scale, where a security or safety deposit box was in a location where there was little protection of that nature, the rate per $1,000 might run as high as $4 for burglary and robbery coverage alone. For all-risks it would be an additional 30 cents. Cost for insurance to protect your bonds and valuables in the average safety vault in the suburban areas would run about 90 cents per $1,000 for the straight burglary and robbery and $1.20 for the all-risks cover which is generally recommended.

Eligibility for Life

My father died of tuberculosis when I was eight years of age. My sister died of nephritis at age 26 but my mother is alive and well in her sixties and my grandparents were all healthy people who lived the normal lifespan and I have been in perfect health all my 30 odd years. Does this family record limit my purchase of life insurance in any way? I would like to buy a $50,000 policy to begin with if I can do so without strings attached.—W.M., Oak Lake, Man.

While you have had an unfortunate experience in losing your father and your sister in such circumstances I do not think this will adversely affect your own life insurance purchase if you are healthy and able to pass the medical. I would recommend you check up with the life underwriters of some of our leading insurance companies and see what they have to say. If you should have any difficulty please write again.

No Contract

When I tendered on a job recently I put up a Bid Bond for $5,000 but unfortunately I did not read the addenda to the contract as carefully as I should. In consequence I figured on an ordinary fill instead of a very special fill called for and the result is that I will lose the difference in the cost of the special as against the ordinary, which will amount to $18,000 if I do the job. What should I do?—P.J., Winnipeg.

Since you are worried I presume your tender was accepted. Why not go to the company concerned and explain your error. If you are no longer low bidder they may give the job to the next tender. If you do not back up your tender then you will be out $5,000, the amount of the Bid Bond if they hold you to it. While that is an expensive error it is not as expensive as $18,000 would be. But do try to compromise and next time make sure you read the addenda to the contract more carefully.

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Frank Doyle

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

Art, the "Columbus Theater" and the Palace of Saint Charles.

Cartagena, the walled city of Colombia, is one of the greatest tourist attractions in South America. During Spanish Colonial days, the Conquistadores used Cartagena as the port of entry and departure for all of the continent. Since immense fortunes of conquest—gold, silver, jewels and the like—were stored in the city before shipment, Cartagena needed fortifications. Great walls, 60 feet high and 40 feet wide, were built to completely surround the city. These walls took two centuries to build and will undoubtedly stand for thousands of years with their impregnable surfaces hardly dented. Tourists find sailing and swimming most enjoyable at Cartagena and a two-hour carriage ride through the crooked streets of the ancient city brings to life the romance of the Americas' earliest days. Fort San Felipe, main guardian of the port, still stands alert at the gateway to South America, looking out over the Caribbean as if waiting for the galleons coming to collect the fortunes of the Inca for Spain.

At the top of the central range of the country lies Manizales, "the Switzerland of Colombia." Here are the only permanent ski trails in Colombia and the enthusiast can enjoy his sport on the Ruiz trails any time of year. The topography reminds the seasoned tourist of the Alps.

Just a few miles away from Manizales lies one of the most fertile valleys in South America, the Cauca, center of agriculture in the country. The valley is worth visiting for its lush scenery alone. This is the land of perennial spring. The fields are always in bloom providing a riot of color against the background of full green woods and forests.

Cali, the major city in the Cauca Valley, is one of the most beautiful Spanish colonial style cities the tourist will find in Colombia. Its inhabitants, taking great pride in the city's appearance, expend tremendous amounts of time and energy in preserving the atmosphere that enhances Cali to its visitors. The landscaping of gardens and parks is extraordinary and the roads and sidewalks of town are bordered with flowers of this semi-tropical region.

The *Avianca* flight from Cali to Medellin takes about 1 hour and 45 minutes of comfortable flying. Medellin, the center of Colombia's coffee country, is one of the largest of the republic's cities. It is unusual in that it has maintained its centuries old charm while becoming one of South America's leading industrial hubs. The people of Medellin are for the most part of ancient descent, a well defined racial group. The colorful marketplace affords the curious visitor an opportunity to observe these "Antioquenos" close-up, hear their songs and learn of their customs and manners. They are a people of a unique and proud heritage, stemming from a culture that anthropologists believe to be Pre-Inca, making them the oldest ethnic group in the hemisphere.

Barranquilla is the port that acts as the link between the giant Magdalena River and the Caribbean. Because of its strategic location for communication and travel, life in Barranquilla is fast and exciting. Surprisingly enough, however, the city has preserved the customs and traditions which make it truly Colombian. It is a carnival city without peer. Masquerades, dancing and singing in the streets throw the city into fits of merriment for consecutive months.

The sportsminded tourist will find activity galore in all parts of Colombia. Bullfighting, always thrilling to the "Norteamericano", is the favorite spectator sport of the Colombiano. Not far behind is soccer, which draws immense crowds wherever it is played and pits South American nations and cities against one another. Facilities for participating sports such as swimming, golf, tennis, sailing, water skiing and fishing are accessible, as is snow-skiing in the Manizales region. Hunting is good especially at the furthest points of the interior and the approaches to the Amazon River. A craze now seizing avid hunters is the return to the bow and arrow, a skill the Colombian Indian has passed down through the ages.

All of Colombia is rich with ruins and relics of its ancient cultures. A visitor to the Sabana de Bogota, the plateau on which the capital is located, will come across many giant stone statues dating back countless centuries, reminders of the Chibchan civilizations. Many of these statues as well as icons and ruins of various sizes and types are also found over the Cauca Valley countryside. The museums of each village and city are crammed with these discoveries of the nation's contrasting ages. Evidence of Pre-Columbus, Indian, Spanish and European cultures are not only in the museums, but everywhere, in buildings, churches, villas, tiny mountain villages and in the people themselves.

Avianca, the oldest airline in the Americas, flies to Bogota from New York every day of the week. Flights from Miami to Bogota are available every day except for Wednesday and Sunday. Special excursion fares are in effect between New York, Miami and Barranquilla, Cartagena, Bogota, Cali and Medellin. Nearly every city or village in Colombia is within reach of *Avianca* or its specialized air service, Aerotaxi, whose slogan is, "Don't ask us where we fly, tell us where you want to go"!

Berlin

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Germany. Of these proposals the most important of course have been the Rapacki Plan recommending a nuclear "freeze" in Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, eventual nuclear withdrawal and a reduction in conventional armaments as well; the Kennan "disengagement" concept of a withdrawal of major forces at least on the Allied side as far as the United Kingdom and on the Russian side back within the limits of the Soviet Union from Central and Eastern Europe; and finally the more "universal" plans for preventing surprise attack and eliminating nuclear testing both of which in the end must affect any more regional scheme such as that envisaged for a German settlement.

What we face therefore is a kind of triple level dilemma. Suppose for a moment it is not possible to work out an agreement before May 27. By June 1 the East Germans are to be in control of all the routes of access to West Berlin. They begin then to make military and civilian communication out of Berlin impossible. Will we force a showdown? What form would the showdown take? Should we push through in military convoy against the will of the opposing East German forces? Should we publicly announce that we will hold the Russians responsible and treat the East Germans as their agents—once Mr. Dulles' theory? A second problem is how far shall we insist on German reunification on our own terms or now on Chancellor Adenauer's terms, namely that free elections immediately follow reunification. And the third and final level is how can we relate or how can we avoid relating the German decision to the broader strategic future of NATO and our whole Western position.

Probably the answers to all three have a unity which will emerge as our thinking sharpens in preparation for the "showdown". Clearly the following possibilities deserve Canadian consideration and support in bilateral or NATO discussions:

1. The West must not leave Berlin until the evidences of a more general German settlement appear.

2. The idea of a Free City is meaningless if East German troops with Russian troops immediately beyond the city impinge on that island.

3. The immediate future of the city may be to Germanise it by adopting Senator Mansfield's notion of an interim solution with West German forces replacing Allied forces until a full settlement is reached and by the West and East German Governments jointly managing the city's public services.

4. Every encouragement should be given to East and West Germans to negotiate without raising the question of

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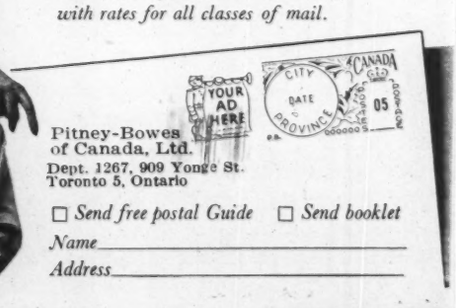

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ny implied recognition of East Germany s a State for their need be no "recogni- on" simply because negotiations take lace.

5. Out of such negotiations might come formula which though not as misleading as Ulbrecht's "confederation" can give a breathing space to West and East Germany to find some middle road toward co-existence within a reunited Germany.

6. The German problem presently is insoluble on the absolute terms of either ide. It may be insoluble even by way of a compromise but it is certainly insoluble unless some creative steps are taken to provide a framework within which neither side either "forces" Germany or "uses" her. This would seem to be the crux of the question. Is peace in Europe worth some future reduction in the German-NATO defence role? Is that peace strategically maintainable by us if that role is reduced? The answer probably is yes providing the U.S. and Britain remain in strength on the edge of Germany with perhaps some symbolic non-nuclear occupation continuing in those parts of Germany where Allied forces are now based.

Waste

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

"The surplus plumbing and electrical fittings left at the DDS's in the Knob Lake sector alone, amounted to thousands of dollars, little of which was recovered due to the necessary cost of getting them out of the sector.

"Near Knob Lake a new seaplane base was built at Squaw Lake, together with an access road to it. An extension could have been added to the existing dock owned by the Iron Ore Company thus eliminating both the cost of the road and the seaplane base.

"No attempt was made to recover returnable fuel drums from lakehead sites. There are still thousands of returnable oil and fuel drums scattered throughout the Knob Lake Sector and indeed right throughout the Hudson Bay area and it is not possible to say they are all empty.

"In one instance 1800 oil drums (ostensibly empty) were shipped out from the Knob Lake Sector to the Imperial Oil Dealer at Seven Islands. Some of these drums were still full on arrival at Seven Islands and a great number were partly full".

It was this kind of waste and extravagance which brought the original cost of the Mid-Canada Line to its ultimate inflated size.

It is, of course, not fair to blame the whole of the increase from 101 million dollars (which had been the initial agreement in 1954 between C. D. Howe, then minister of defence production, and Mr. Eadie of the Bell Telephone Company, the Management Contractor) to a final figure of over 230 million on either the management contractor or the government agencies involved. There were major changes in the basic system design and in the physical pattern and items composing the line.

For example, it was originally intended to use Mark II equipment in a single line, but finally Mark I equipment in double lines was used. The original 24 channel inter-communication system was changed to a 39 voice channel. Again, 26 per cent more permanent buildings were built than estimated in 1955 and the number of sites was increased from 83 in the August 1954 study to 99 at the end. Thus what had been estimated at $101,610,000 in 1954 had become $169.423,000 in June, 1955 and $230,246,750 in March, 1957.

It is clear nevertheless that the building of the Mid-Canada Line was much more expensive than it need have been. The reason was the lack of proper supervision occasioned by the peculiar fashion in which authority for construction of the line had been apportioned. Just how that authority worked and how confused it was will be the theme of the second part of this report in the next issue of SATURDAY NIGHT.

Ballet

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

Imperial Excellency, and Lilian Jarvis is much prettier than any picture Donald Mahler might ever paint of her, either on or off the stage.

In the same modern tradition is the new ballet added to the repertoire this year, *Ballad,* with music by Harry Somers and choreography by Grant Strate.

Having only seen *Ballad* once, I can scarcely pretend to give any definitive judgment on it. It is exciting, energetic and well planned with enough of the spirit of this continent in it to make it something out of the normal tradition of ballet. My initial criticism of it is that the music often appears to be incidental music composed to help the ballet. It is better if the choreography is designed to fit the music. Otherwise, as in the Dance of the Wild Boys, we are too conscious of watching a show rather than entering into an aesthetic and emotional experience.

In other less severe ballets, the company shows a liveliness and athleticism which is commendable and for burlesque the whole company is extremely good. This perhaps is best shown in *Gala Performance* where Angela Leigh shows a really well developed talent for it.

In the more sombre numbers, there is a tendency to be too heavy. *The Lilac Garden* is certainly a tragic ballet, but not surely as tragic as Lois Smith, David Adams and Donald Mahler would have it. They could learn a lot from noticing how Celia Franca does "the woman in his past". She is tragic, but not oppressively so.

In *Dark Elegies,* a ballet, I must confess, not to my taste, there is also unrelieved darkness and in order to concentrate on the ballet one has to ignore Jan Simon's singing. Yet how can one make good singing a mere accompaniment —in other words make the voice an extra instrument? (I had the same difficulty in *The Lilac Garden* with Charles Dobias playing the solo violin).

Such minor criticisms as the above are not meant in any carping spirit, because this is a fine ballet company and does most of its repertoire really well. If not of truly international reputation, it has yet excited international comment of a very warm kind, not only in the United States, where it seems already to have won a special place, but in Mexico, too.

At the beginning of this review, I asked if the National Ballet is worthy to be so called. I think the answer is a triumphant yes. If the Canada Council never did anything else but give $150,000 to this organization it would have justified its existence. People at large share that opinion, too. Why else would they contribute over $100,000 last year to cover the fantastic costs which a ballet company, National or otherwise, must face in these days of inflation?

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Lighter Side

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Conversation with Dr. Johnson

"I AM THINKING of writing a dictionary," I said to Dr. Samuel Johnson.

The great man smiled kindly. "A woman writing a dictionary is like a dog standing on its hind legs," he said. "We do not expect her to do it well; we are surprised at her doing it at all."

"In writing a dictionary," he said, "always remember that the natural condition of the human mind leaves us little to fear from censure or to hope from praise."

"I think I see what you mean," I said. "The trouble is we don't use the words 'mind' or 'condition' in quite the way you used to in the 18th century."

"Adumbrate Madam," said the Doctor.

"We don't adumbrate either," I said, "we pinpoint."

"Pinpoint?" asked the Doctor, and I nodded. "You see, ever since Pavlov we use the word condition to pinpoint a process rather than to describe a state. For example, food-conditioning, breath-conditioning, thought-conditioning, hair-conditioning, air-conditioning—"

"And mind?" the Doctor asked, "have you altered the meaning of mind?"

"Not exactly," I said, "we've just extended it. We now call it mindedness. Like, civic-mindedness, traffic-mindedness, world-mindedness, air-mindedness, space-mindedness. And of course, open-mindedness."

"And all without mind!" the Doctor marvelled.

"Oh no, no," I said. "We still have minds. Only we call them eggheads."

The great lexicographer shook his head. And after a moment he said heavily, "Nothing affords a more striking example of the vanity of human hopes than a dictionary."

I said he mustn't feel that way about his dictionary, since like all conscientious lexicographers I intended to use his great work as a basis, or at any rate a point of departure for my own.

"It's just a matter of extension," I said. "For instance, think of all the so-called 'isms' that have developed since the printing of your dictionary. Freudianism, Marxism, Progressivism, Conservatism, Progressive-Conservatism, not to mention Existentialism, Dadaism, Momism—"

"Isms, Madam, are the last refuge of the scoundrel," the Doctor growled.

"What a wonderful way you have of putting things!" I said, and the great man smiled. "We that live to please must please to live," he said. And thus encouraged I went on, "Then there are all the 'amas' and 'niks'," I said. "Like cyclorama, futurama, cinerama, motorama, along with nogudnik, beatnik, sputnik—actually the returns on sputnik are just beginning to come in—"

"Loose sallies of the mind," said the Doctor, "irregular, undigested pieces."

"Still, they have to be included," I pointed out, and added encouragingly, "There are still plenty of familiar words that have simply taken on new meaning by adding a terminal preposition. Take 'out' for instance. From this we get handout, tryout, walkout, washout, lockout, knockout, sellout, fallout, just to mention a few examples. Or 'in', which gives us drive-in, trade-in, stand-in, step-in, etc. etc. Then there is 'up' from which we get setup, pickup, lineup, walkup, mixup, makeup, closeup, standup, stickup, speedup and smashup . . .

"I have often remarked on the endearing elegance of female conversation," the Doctor said, glaring, "but in this case—"

"You have also remarked," I put in, "that curiosity is one of the permanent characteristics of a vigorous mind. Aren't you even curious about gobbledygook?"

After a moment the Doctor sat down again. "Madam, you may adumbrate gobbledygook," he said.

"Well, how about this, just as an example," I said. "'Motivational study indicates that the operational factor in alcoholism is undercompensation taking affectational and usually pathological form'?" I left this with him for a moment, then I explained, "All it means is, 'The drunk is just a sick man'."

He snorted contemptuously. "If a man really thinks that there is no difference between Virtue and Vice, why, Madam, let us count our spoons when he leaves our house."

"But we weren't talking about Vice and Virtue," I said, "we were talking about language."

"Madam, we don't speak the same language," said Dr. Johnson, and vanished.

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Point of View

The Ungrateful

MY ATTENTION has just been directed to your issue of January 31, specifically to Page 10, an article by Edwin Copps entitled "Unknown Prophet in a New Country".

As a Canadian by birth I have always been impressed with the fact that I had no choice in that regard and that one who was born elsewhere and after due consideration chose to adopt Canada as his home could at least make the claim that he was a Canadian by choice and not by accident of birth. However, when I read Mr. Copps' quotations from Mr. Celovsky and the difficulties he experienced in making a living in Canada, the menial jobs he had to perform, the shattered high hopes that he nourished with respect to what Canada would do for him after his experience and education, I must confess to some doubt as to whether or not he ought to have been given refuge in Canada.

Having achieved the status, and having been given a grant for a year's study at the University of Montreal, which enabled him to major in Canadian history, a lecturer's job at the same University, a fifteen hundred dollar grant by the Canadian Social Science Research Council for a fellowship at Heidelberg University and a further fifteen hundred dollar grant having been made to his fellow refugee student and now wife, I should have thought that he would have been overcome with gratitude.

In addition to all of these he has apparently been given a job by the Canadian Government at the not inconsiderable figure of $4900 a year.

Of course, Mr. Celovsky may not have been quoted correctly. Perhaps he has been misquoted in his reported attack upon almost every man who was making history when he was entering his teens. It may be that Mr. Copps is mistaken when he states that Canada has ignored Mr. Celovsky's work. It may be that when Mr. Celovsky considers all the benefits he seems to have received from Canada in the light of the life to which he would be committed if he had remained in the land of his birth, he will not wish to support the statements which are attributed to him.

Everyone is, of course, entitled to form his own opinion of the foregoing; but when Mr. Celovsky has attributed to him a statement which slanders the honoured profession of the law, I feel compelled to voice an objection. If Mr. Celovsky said, as Mr. Copps alleges he did—

". . . that applied law is not concerned with the truth, or even with what is right. It's just a means of using or getting along with rules that might be right or wrong. Communists and Nazis can still be good lawyers"

he is giving voice to such utter nonsense that every other statement made by him must be open to question.

I do not know whether or not Mr. Celovsky has ever come under the influence of the law as it is practised in Canada. If he had he could not, in all honesty, have made this statement. To bracket the lawyers of Canada with communists and nazis is mass slander in which one does not expect an honest and educated person to indulge, more especially one who has accepted so many benefits from the country which has given him sanctuary.

VANCOUVER — WALTER S. OWEN
President
The Canadian Bar Association

A Purpose in Life

MAY I FIRST point out that these jottings are not to be considered as a categorical rebuttal of N. J. Berrill's article, but are the thoughts that come to the mind of one who was an abnormal baby. For that matter I suppose you could say that I'm an abnormal adult, to the extent that I'm confined to a wheel chair because of spastic paralysis. However that's as far as any abnormality goes. I have come to realize over the years that a good pair of legs are only suitable for getting from one place to another, and with the advent of the automobile, few people are even using them for that any more.

What those, who would have deformed babies destroyed fail to comprehend, is, that the body is nothing more than a shell in which to house the spirit and the mind. With the mind, and time, (which is one of the compensations for a disability), we can see the forest through the trees, and begin to understand the world around us, and our fellow man. We are not so deeply immersed in the mad rush to be top dog, that we have no time for contemplation. This is not to say that we just sit on our fannies and watch the world go by.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. I paint as a profession, I have travelled by bus, train and plane, I love to fish and shoot, and am constantly surrounded by friends who enjoy the same activities. An exceptional case you say? Not at all.

The greatest source of wealth this world has, is children. Not the children who conform to a particular set of physical standards, but all children, for who can tell when the leaders of tomorrow may be born? We are not all born leaders, which is fortunate, because there is a definite need for more followers than leaders in a society such as ours. Each one has a part to play in the scheme of things and without him the world will never be quite the same.

A child with a crippled body may become an adult with a crippled body but this need not prevent him from being a complete and useful member of the human race. It has been suggested that to extinguish the spark of life in abnormal babies would alleviate much anguish and mental pain from the parents. I wonder if those who propound such a theory have ever seen the love in the eyes of a mother for her ugly or deformed child? Human love goes far beyond that which is beautiful.

I would like to propose two questions to those who believe that deformed infants should be destroyed.

First: If a child of yours was born with a twisted body would you immediately and without question ask the Doctor to kill it?

Second: If you were now confined to a wheel chair or bed because of a physical disability, would you feel that life was no longer worth living, and would you have the courage of your convictions to take your own life?

If both of these questions can thoughtfully and truthfully be answered "Yes", then you are entitled to express your opinions. If, however, the answer to either question is "No" your arguments cease to be valid because the words are a hollow expression of something which is not believed.

In closing I leave you with a thought which has far reaching implications. Perhaps God in His infinite wisdom created wrong so we would know what is right, and perhaps He created imperfection to help us understand the near perfect with humility.

HAMILTON — DONALD A. NIXON.

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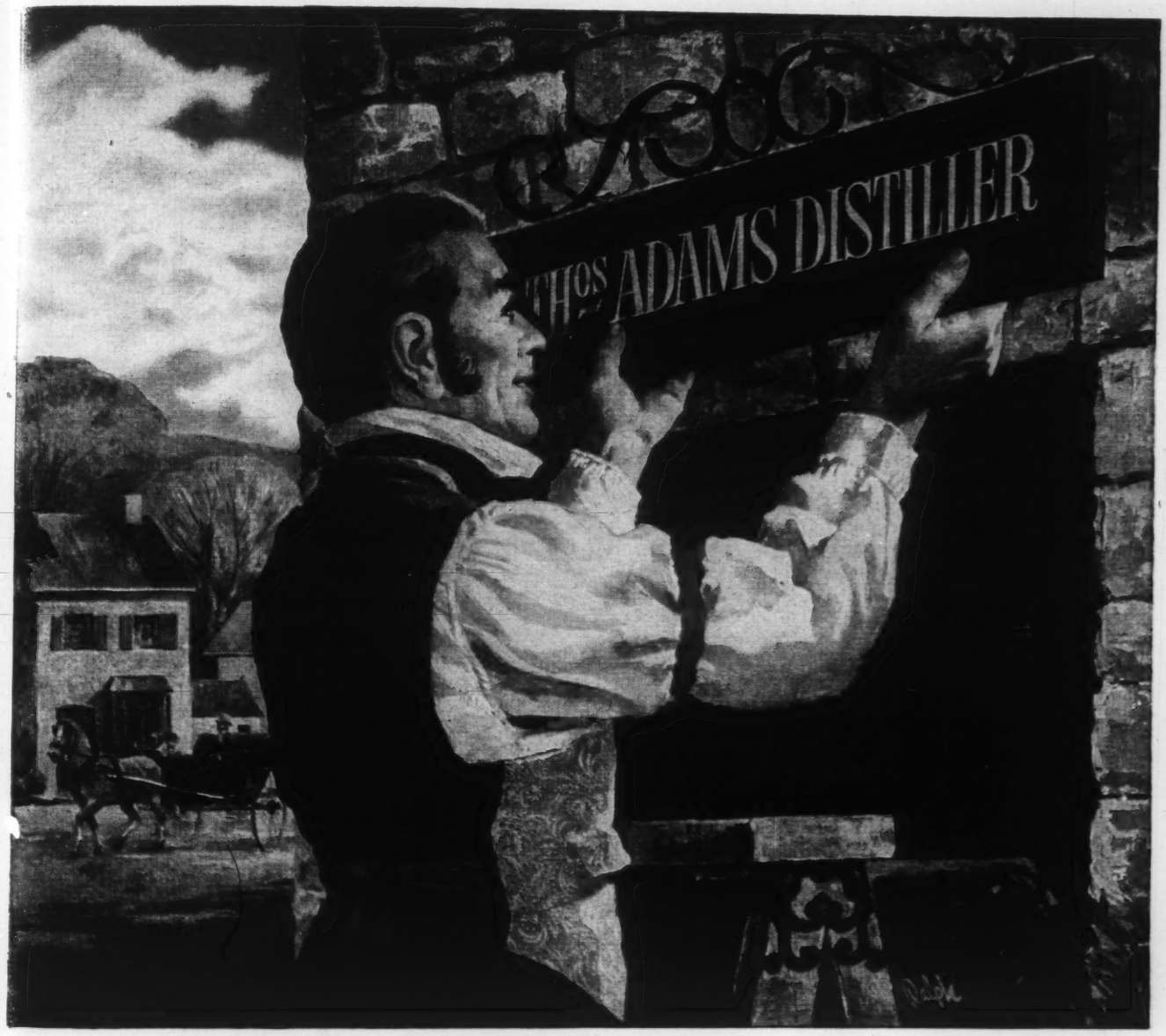

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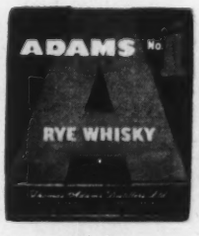

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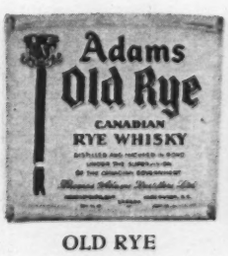

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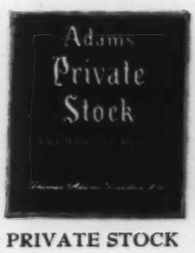

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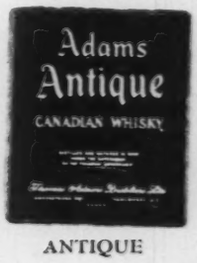

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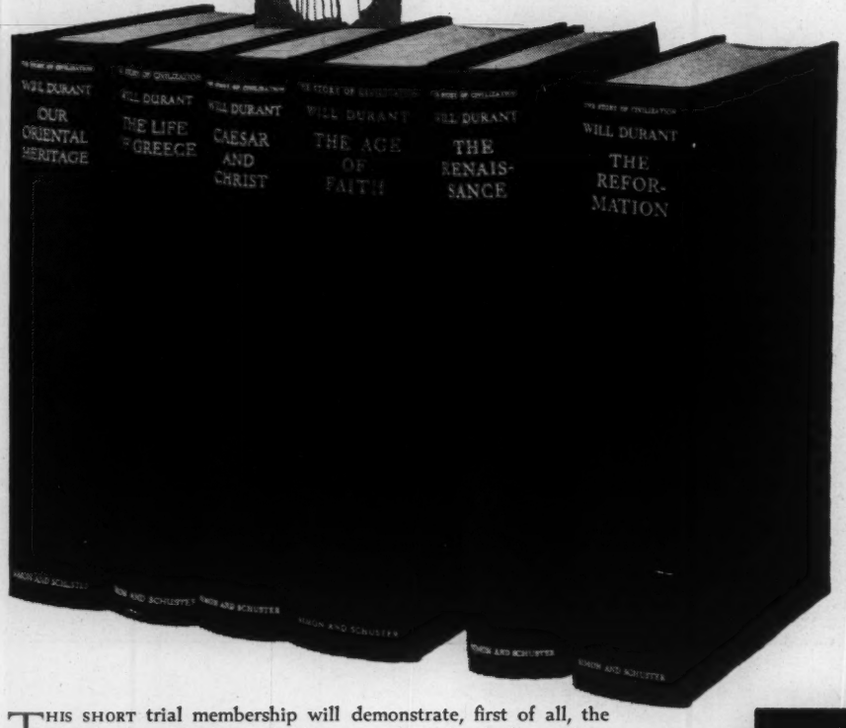

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